The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

PAYMENT OF THE DELAYED INTEREST—THE EXCHANGES UNDER THE NEW LOAN CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The District Sinking Fund Commissioners are to-day paying the interest on the Eighth Street Improvement bonds, sometimes called greenbacks. The payment of this interest has been delayed about one month, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the Commissioners with regard to the funds with which this payment was to be made. As there is no coupon the payment of interest is stamped upon the back of the bonds.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

It is not now probable that Mr. A. H. Cattell, who was connected with the former negotiation of our bonds in Europe, will accompany the present parties in the negotiation of the remainder of the five per cent. loan, as was at first suggested. The details of the new contract are considerably different from the terms of the old contract, and it seems probable that the management of the exchanges in Europe, on the part of our Government, will be entirely in the hands of the Treasury officials designated for that purpose.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer Swatara arrived at Bahia, Brazil, July 11, having sailed from New-York June 7. Rear Admiral Leroy arrived at Rio July 11, and, as soon as the court of inquiry on the repairs of the Lancaster should be completed, would relieve Rear Admiral Strong of the command of the South Atlantic Station. The Wachusett was at Samana Aug. 5. Commander Taylor reports that the officers and crew are in remarkably good health, only two persons being on the sick list. The Monongahela is to be employed in taking from Crozet and Kerguelen Islands the American parties now stationed at these islands for the observation of the transit of Venus. For this purpose she will leave the eastern coast of South America in time to reach the islands about Dec. 1. She will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, where the gentlemen of the observing party can, if they prefer, return by any other route, or in the Monongahela to Brazil, and from there by the steam packet to the United States.

THE ENVELOPE AND WRAPPER CONTRACT.

Upon a careful consideration of the proposal of the Morgan Envelope Company, who were the lowest bidders to furnish stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, the Postmaster General decides that the prices named therein are irregular to such an extent that the acceptance of their proposal would greatly embarrass the department, and prevent it from supplying the public at proportionate prices with the various grades of stamped envelopes heretofore and now in use, and has therefore ordered that all the bids be rejected and new proposals invited, the bids to be opened on the 18th proximo.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed that the regulations respecting final proof of homestead settlement in the grasshopper region of Iowa and Minnesota be so modified as to permit settlers to go before their County Court to make their depositions, instead of before the local land officers. This order is made on the representations of reliable parties that many settlers can ill afford the expense of a long journey, especially in their present impoverished condition. Regulations for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in the State of Kansas have been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

Bids for one year's supply of registered package envelopes, estimated at 6,000,000, will be opened at the Post Office Department on the 28th inst. The new design is quite an improvement on the present envelope. The new style is red edged, to be easily distinguished, and provided with an ingenious fastening, by which the strap seals on the inside prevent the package being opened without leaving evidence of the act.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $15,305,343 53; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,735,000; coin, including $31,982,-100 in coin certificates, $72,234,135 02; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The amount of internal revenue receipts to-day was $251,945, and the amount of national bank currency received for redemption was $239,000.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. Anthony Hyde, of Georgetown, who was appointed a member of the Mixed Board of School Trustees of the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation to the Commissioners. Mr. Hyde was a member of the Georgetown Board prior to the consolidation of all the boards in the District.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

W. E. Hutton has been appointed Gauger for the First District of Ohio, and Geo. W. Kimble for the Fourth District of Indiana.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Wm. A. Newman has been ordered to the Roanoke at New-York, and Midshipman John A. Beare to the North Atlantic Station per steamer of the 29th inst. Midshipman A. A. Michaelson has been detached from the Roanoke and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is absent on a three or four days' trip to Northern New-York, where his family will remain for several weeks.... In respect to the memory of the late Commissioner Fisher, who is to be buried in Cincinnati to-day, the Patent Office is closed.

RAILROAD DECISION.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 20.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hammond rendered a decision in the action brought by the Board of Commissioners of Tippecanoe County et al., stockholders in the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad Company, against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Company, to set aside the lease granted by the former company to the latter. The question passed upon by Judge Hammond was as to the effect of the general statute of Illinois of 1865, which forbids any railroad company of that State to accept a lease of any railroad out of the State without having first obtained the written consent of all the stockholders resident of the State of Illinois. The question arose upon a motion to strike out of the complaint the above statute, which motion was sustained. The other question in the case had been passed upon adversely to the plaintiffs by Judge Vinton. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20.—James Anderson is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning in the Schuylkill River, near Penrose Ferry. His brother, who is a merchant of West Virginia, found his brother in an insane condition and provided for his safe keeping, but he unfortunately escaped, and as his clothing was found on the river bank, he is supposed to have been drowned. The body has not been found.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock. The Committee on the State of the Order made a report approving of the decisions of the Grand Master with the exceptions of the decisions numbered 11, 18, and 25. Reports of various district grand committees were received and acted upon. The formation of two new districts in New-York City was ordered.

The Special Committee on Necrology made a touching report, paying tributes of respect to the memory of the brethren who have died during the year. The report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Several amendments to the constitution were presented, and lie over for one year, under the rule. The Grand Lodge then adjourned *sine die.* The Grand Encampment holds a closing session to-night.

NEW-YORK.

THE GOVERNORSHIP—CHIEF JUDGE CHURCH OUT OF THE CONTEST.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The *Union* this afternoon, in the course of an article on the Governorship and the Democratic candidacy, alludes to the general expression in favor of the nomination of Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, and says: "If he were to intimate a willingness to accept there is no doubt that he would receive a unanimous nomination by acclamation from the convention. But many of his friends think that he ought not at present to be taken from the Bench of the Court of Appeals, where, as Chief Judge, he presides with a dignity and distinguished ability that rank him among the foremost jurists of the land; and he declines in the most positive terms. He must, therefore, be regarded as not in the list from which the choice is to be made.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20.—The Republican Convention met here to-day. Mr. Mayer, Revenue Collector for the Mobile District, and Chairman of the State Committee, called P. G. Clarke, Esq., United States Post Office Agent, to the chair temporarily. A motion was made by a delegate that Mr. Saffold, Judge of the Supreme Court, take the chair. This created some delay and confusion, but Mr. Mayer declared that Mr. Clarke was elected and he (Clarke) immediately took the chair. In his speech he said he was not in the interest of any ring, and would not pack committees. A committee on credentials was then appointed, and the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, after a somewhat turbulent scene, in which Messrs. Busteed and Spencer participated, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow, to allow the Credential Committee time to report. The difficulty seems to be to properly arrange the proxy business. A great many counties have no delegates here, and will be represented by men from various localities in the State. Owing to the peculiar apportionment of delegates by the State Executive Committee, (all whites,) very few negroes are delegates. The general impression is that the present State officers, who are all white, will be renominated, and that the Civil Rights bill will be ignored.

MAINE.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The Cumberland County Republican Convention met to-day. The following nominations were made: For Senators, Wm. Goold, of Windham; Samuel A. Holbrook, of Freeport; Wm. W. Cross, of Bridgton; Fred. N. Dow, of Portland. For County Commissioner, Samuel Dingley, of Standish; for County Treasurer, J. M. Parker, of Gorham; for Sheriff, William L. Pennel, of Portland.

ARKANSAS.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BLACKS AND WHITES IMPROBABLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The latest reports from Chicot County, Ark., state that the excitement there is subsiding. The whites and blacks are still under arms, but no conflict is apprehended.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20.—The Attorney General has decided that it is the duty of the State Treasurer to obey the convention ordinance appropriating sinking and school funds to pay the expenses of the State Government. The Treasurer refuses to obey the ordinance until compelled to do so by a mandamus from the court, and a suit is now pending to that effect.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

There were three incendiary fires in Washington yesterday, one of which destroyed the livery and sale stable of Dr. Wanshall, in which were nine carriages. The horses were rescued before the flames reached them. Five of the burned carriages were entirely new. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $3,500. The other fires were a stable and dwelling-house, on which the losses were trifling. No doubt there is an organized band of incendiaries in Washington. The number of incendiary fires within the last few weeks has been greater than that of the last two or three years.

Frederick Burkhardt's planing mill, on the corner of Polk and Canal streets, Chicago, was burned yesterday. Loss on the building and machinery, about $20,000; no insurance.

Samuel Horn's soap factory, on School street, Lowell, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000.

The fire at Chartiersborough, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed six buildings. Loss, $20,000, partially covered by insurance.

Two houses and a barn, at Chichester, N. H., owned by Moses Lake, were burned yesterday morning. Loss and insurance unknown.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of the frame dwelling No. 424 West Fifty-fourth street, owned by Philip Ahrens, and occupied by John Duffy. Damage to building and contents, $200.

YACHTING AT THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The regatta at the Isles of Shoals, under the auspices of the proprietor of the Oceanic House, took place to-day. There were seventy-five entries, including first, second, and third classes. A lovely day and a fine breeze contributed to the success of the affair. Steamers and tugs, crowded with spectators, came from all parts of the coast. The United States Coast Survey steamer H. D. Bache was used as the judges' boat. Among the invited guests were Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department; Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Sanger, U. S. A.; Ben Perley Poore, and others. A flying start was made, and the first race—twenty miles—was won by Vindex, first; sailing time, 4h. 53m. 7s. Fearless was second; sailing time, 5h. 8m. 43s. The second race—seventeen miles—was won by Eva; sailing time, 2h. 37m. 30s. Pharcelus was second; sailing time, 2h. 49m. 2s. The third race is in dispute, but is claimed by Fanny and Posy. The probability is that this last race will be sailed over again.

ROWING—BROWN, OF HALIFAX, IN TRAINING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20.—George Brown has gone into training for the expected matches that he is to row this Fall. A boat race will shortly come off in four-oared boats between Logan's crew, of St. John, and the Ross-Folley crew, of Halifax, to take place in Halifax harbor.

EDUCATIONAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—Prof. Daniel Wilson has been elected to represent the high school teachers in the Council of Public Instructors; Mrs. C. S. Wood has been elected to represent the inspectors, and Goldwin Smith has been elected to represent the public school teachers.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20.—Several companies of the First Virginia Regiment will go into camp at Jordan Alum Springs next week. Extensive preparations are being made for their reception. A great military ball will be given to the soldiers on Wednesday by the proprietors of the Grand Hotel. Distinguished guests will be present, and a lively time is anticipated.

ENGLAND.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE LONDON SEASON.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES—BARON GRANT—AN EPIGRAM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

Everything is breaking up. Parliament is prorogued. The Academy Exhibition closed a week ago. The opera season came to an end two weeks ago. Those of the theatres which are still open—about half the entire number—are in many cases preparing to shut up; and at the rate at which things are now going on, we shall soon have neither politics, nor pictures, nor plays, nor music to talk about. Nothing but books; and the great book season has not yet commenced. In default of matters more interesting, the public will at last have to occupy itself with the doings of the Brussels Conference, which hitherto has been allowed to continue its secret sittings without any serious attempt being made to penetrate the mystery of its discussions.

A fortnight ago two Italian operas, one French opera, and three French theatres were competing for the favors of fashionable society in London. The foreign drama, spoken and sung, is now represented among us by one French opera, the company of which is in the habit of performing at the Fantaisies Parisiennes at Brussels; and, in a couple of days, even our friends of the Fantaisies Parisiennes propose to leave us. During this two months' season they have played continuously Levy's latest work, which, produced in the first instance at Brussels, and reproduced in London, has not yet been heard in France. "Giroflé-Girofla," the opera in question, is the third, or perhaps the fourth, of Levy's operas performed in England. Besides "Giroflé-Girofla," "La Fille de Madame Angot" and "Les Cent Vierges" have been represented in this country—the latter in French, and in no less than three English versions. It has been some source of consolation to lovers of operatic music in London that one, at least, of our many musical theatres has, for a time, remained open. But the Opéra Comique, following the example of the Italian opera-houses, is on the point of closing, and next week the only establishment of importance devoted to music will be Covent Garden, which, from an opera-house, is being temporarily transformed into a concert hall under the direction of M. Hervé, the composer of "Chilpéric," "Le Petit Faust," &c. The concerts, which begin this evening, will be in the style of those which were first rendered popular in this country by the late M. Jullien. There will be a large, well-selected orchestra, and solos, vocal and instrumental, will be performed by well-known artists, among whom I may mention M. Wieniawski, the distinguished violinist.

The Albert Hall, the largest, finest, but least available concert-room that exists, has been taken by the well-known music publishers, Messrs. Novello, for a term of three years. Concerts will be given every day, and three conductors have been engaged—Mr. Dunnrenther, the promoter of our not very successful Wagner concerts, for music of the future; Mr. Barnby, director of one of our best choirs, for music of the past; and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, our most popular composer, for music of the present—the music that every one wants to hear, the music of Rossini, Meyerbeer, Verdi, and Gounod. In the end, this magnificent hall must, I am afraid, become a circus. The voices of solo singers are lost in it; and it is impossible, for a continuance, to assemble such bodies of violinists and instrumentalists as alone are found effective in its vast area. However, Messrs. Novello will give the place a fair trial; and their first endeavor will be to secure the finest possible orchestra which, from constant and daily practice, may reasonably be expected to attain an unusually perfect *ensemble.* To give you an idea of the size of this immense edifice, I may mention that it holds four or five times as many persons as Drury Lane or Covent Garden, and that at Mr. Sims Reeves' last concert, given at the Albert Hall, five thousand tickets were sold for the galleries alone, where the shilling public is received.

The Novellos quite understand the feeling of the time—otherwise "spirit of the age"—when they organize concerts at which masses of performers will be everything, solo performers next to nothing.

We have instrumental soloists of various kinds, bad, good, and indifferent; but no virtuoso, who, by the mere force of his virtuosity, exercises such an influence over his audience as was once exercised by Liszt among pianists; by Paganini among violinists. I feel sure that Paganini was not equal to Herr Joachim as a leader of quartets, and that he could never have played Beethoven's violin concerto as Herr Joachim plays it. We know from one of Mendelssohn's letters that Liszt's performance of Beethoven's sonotas was by no means satisfactory; and neither as the interpreter of Beethoven, nor of Mendelssohn, nor of our own Sterndale Bennett could he have taken rank by the side of Mme. Arabella Goddard. But both Liszt and Paganini excited an enthusiasm which those who listen to the best classical musicians of the present day do not feel. There may have been something of the acrobat as well as of the artist—say rather something of the prestidigitateur and of the magician—in the execution of both those virtuosi, whose vis, virtus, virility, (whatever the distinguishing personal quality of the virtuoso may be,) produced such effects as have scarcely been produced in our time by the singing of Mario and of Adelina Patti. They owed comparatively little to the music they pretended to interpret; and good music owed still less to them. As a rule they kept the works of the great composers at a respectful distance; mistrusting them, no doubt, as works which must not be played with, but must be seriously performed, or otherwise had better be left alone. The pieces they undertook to present to the public were mere bases of operations, from which they started on all sorts of wild, fantastic excursions, returning home from time to time to take breath before essaying some new musical adventure in the shape of a "variation." Even Thalberg, who was much less given to the fantasia style than Liszt, seems never to have played any music but his own, specially arranged for the exhibition of his own particular, and in their way unrivaled, qualities as an executant. I never heard Liszt, still less Paganini. But I heard Thalberg several times—in fact, as often as possible—when he last visited London, some ten years ago, and I remember that he confined himself almost exclusively to his own music, usually airs with elaborate variations for both hands, in the midst of which the melody was never lost sight of, but rose and fell among the showers of scales like a balloon among fireworks. There was so much grace and distinction about his execution, his elastic touch carried with it such expression and such charm, that one cannot suppose any kind of music to have been beyond his powers. But, as a matter of fact, he avoided the works of the classical masters, which he also knew—which he, in fact, knew better than any one—required the strictest interpretation, and always from the composer's, and not from the executant's, point of view. The virtuoso of the piano-forte, as distinguished from the faithful, bona fide interpreter of piano-forte music, is like Horace when, adopting the philosophy of Aristippes, he says that he endeavors to "subject things to himself, not himself to things." The virtuoso makes the music he takes up subservient to his own determination to exhibit himself at what he considers his best, whereas the classical pianist of the present day—the only kind of pianist very much esteemed just now in London—must sink his own personality in presence of the composer, whose willing, devoted slave he becomes. So with singers, at our best concerts, if not at our opera-houses, the first thing required of them is that they shall do justice to the music.

The following epigram on the subject of that successful financier, but unsuccessful politician, Albert Grant, considered as a Baron, is circulating among his enemies and friends. It is not by any means a perfect example of a very difficult form of literary composition, but it tells the truth:

"Kings can give titles,
Honor they can't;
Rank without honor
Is a barren grant."

I hope I need not add that Mr. Grant is not an English Baron. He purchased the title from a German Prince; doubtless some infinitesimally small potentate who, finding himself on the point of being swallowed up in the great German Empire, was resolved to make the most of his rights and privileges while they lasted, and sold them off rapidly for ready money. Oddly enough, these German Barons, of whom some three or four are to be found in the City of London, make no use of their titles on week days. They reserve them, like their best clothes, for Sundays and holidays. Their wives, however, are Baronesses on all occasions except when they go to Court, when foreign titles are not recognized.

THE INDIANS.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION DISCREDITED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan discredits the reports of a battle between the Indians and Gen. Custer. From his knowledge of the locality and of the Indians, he is confident that no such collision could have occurred. Moreover, the mail rider would have to ride 200 miles to carry the news to Fort Sully, whereas the scout from whom he professed to have obtained his information had only about sixty miles to travel in order to reach the nearest telegraph station. No official report has been received of any such affair.

THE TRUE STORY OF AN ALLEGED ENGAGEMENT—THE CONDUCT OF THE WHITES CONDEMNED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Friend Enoch Hoag writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a letter printed in the Lawrence, Kan., *Journal* of the 12th inst., from a Barbour County correspondent, giving a glowing account of an encounter between the military and a band of sixty Osage Indians on the 7th inst., near the lodge, in which, the writer states, they killed five Indians and had one white man killed. In connection with the subject Friend Hoag forwards a report from Agent Gibson, who says a party of twenty men and nine women, proceeding toward the Red Mounds, met some white men who told them that a herd of buffalo was in a certain direction. They found the herd and killed several buffalo, and remained in camp two days drying the meat, when they saw a party of forty white men in the distance. Two of the Osages rode out to meet them, and were surrounded and disarmed of their bows and arrows. Four more rode out, and were treated in the same manner. Two others then approached, but were warned by the prisoners and turned and fled. The others at the same time attempted to escape, and four were shot dead. The other Indians escaped. The conduct of the whites incensed the Indians greatly, and required the utmost exertions of Agent Gibson to prevent a war of parties, in which labor he is still engaged.

Enoch Hoag in commenting on the report says: "If these Osages had five citizens disarmed and should kill them, it would not be regarded as too much to denounce them as murderers. Although they were out without the agent's approval, they still have rights that should be regarded." He goes on to state that the obligation of the Government with these Osages that there should be no postponement in the payment for their lands has not been kept, and says in conclusion, that while no effort will be spared to keep all the Indians in in these perilous times, both by himself and the agents, such treatment as the agent represents should be visited by the severity it deserves as well on the citizen as on the Indian.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 20.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District, which met at Piedmont, has nominated Chas. J. Faulkner, Esq., of Martinsburg.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—The Republican Congressional District Convention met to-day. After a stormy session, during which the negro element contended for a colored Congressman, J. E. Bryant, Deputy United States Collector, was nominated for Congress for the First District. Mr. Sloan, the late Congressman, declined a renomination. Several parties are in nomination, including A. N. Wilson, United States Appraiser, and H. M. Turner, colored. The civil Rights bill, *in toto*, was made the issue of the convention, which was in session from noon to 9:30 P. M.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 20.—Hon. John Hancock was nominated for Congress from this district at the Brenham Democratic Convention to-day.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Democrats of the Nineteenth Illinois District have nominated Hon. S. S. Marshall, the present member, for Congress without opposition.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Democratic Convention of this county to-day nominated Mr. D. L. Rhone for Judge of the Orphans' Court, and John Handley, of Scranton, for additional Law Judge. The Republican nominees for the same positions are Mr. C. E. Rice and Gen. E. S. Osborne.

TWO MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—At North Vernon, Ind., yesterday, Stephen Butler and a Mr. May were killed by an explosion of gun-powder in a well they were digging. A charge of powder had been placed in the well to be fired by a slow match, but as the match hung fire the men entered the well to investigate the cause, when the explosion took place. Their death was instantaneous.

DROWNED IN PEEKSKILL BAY.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At an investigation to-day into the upsetting of a boat in Peekskill Bay yesterday, by which one of its occupants was drowned, it was ascertained that the victim was George Stewart, of Yonkers, eighteen years of age. His body has not yet been recovered.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Entries for the New-England Fair, to be held in this city from Sept. 1 to the 4th, include 625 cattle, 150 horses, 197 sheep, 101 swine, and 395 poultry, also large entries of agricultural implements and miscellaneous articles.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE'S TOUR.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Senate Visiting Committee to the Navy-yards, having been joined by Secretary Robeson, sailed at noon to-day for Portsmouth, N. H.

FRENCH NOTES.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE HEALTH OF PARIS—REMNANTS OF THE COMMUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

Although the 6th was the day appointed for the adjournment of the Assembly, it was found convenient to close up business on the evening of the 5th, rather than fix a new order of the day for a short session on the following day. By prolonging the session for an hour the work on hand was disposed of, and generally in a very summary manner. As the various bills came up they were either voted without discussion or postponed for debate during the month of December, and nine-tenths of the public business was left in an unsettled state. The Deputies seem to think that their highest mission is to fight political and party battles, and every practical question has to give way before a question of party. A curious proof of this was given on the last day. It will be remembered that M. Magne reported a deficit of something over forty millions in the budget of 1875, and proposed to fill it by adding a few decimes to certain indirect taxes. As the principal object of the Republicans was to get rid of M. Magne, because he is a Bonapartist, they cared very little about the merits of this proposition, and would have voted against it had it been the most perfect system ever developed. When M. Magne proposed this tax they said that he was trying to make the Republic unpopular by overburdening the people with taxes. M. Wollowski was their reporter, and he proposed to make up the deficit by reducing the annual sum paid to the Bank of France from 200 to 150 millions. M. Magne said that debts could never be paid by borrowing, and that this was merely putting off the day of payment, while adding to the public debt. M. Wollowski said that the bank consented. M. Magne replied that he did not think the bank had consented, and even if it had it would make no difference, as the Assembly was legislating for the country and not for the benefit of the bank. M. Thiers wanted to fix the annual payment to the bank at 300 millions, saying that this sum was necessary to keep up the public credit, and to make discount easy for the commerce of Paris. He (M. Magne) believed that the sum should be raised rather than diminished, and would not consent to any reduction. The Assembly refused him his taxes and adopted the proposition of M. Wollowski, to take the money needed from the 200 millions paid to the Bank of France.

The question had to be settled before the Assembly separated, and it came up on the last day. The Marquis of Plœuc stated that the bank had refused to accept the reduction, and gave the reasons in nearly the same words used by M. Magne. "It is M. Magne's revenge!" cried an honest Republican. As the Assembly had committed itself to M. Wollowski's error, the question then was how the forty millions needed were to be raised, and M. Magne's system of increasing the indirect taxes was adopted in principle by the very men who had rejected it the other day in order to overthrow a Minister. The bank came to the aid of the present Minister of Finance by offering a loan of eighty millions, one-half to meet the present deficit, the other to cover a possible deficit of 1876. As this was a profitable speculation for the bank, whatever it may prove for the country, no one was surprised to see the stock of the bank rise 130 francs in three days. A rise of 130 francs per action in so short a time is almost unprecedented. The shares reached 4,000 francs each day before yesterday, and this fact must be put down to the credit of M. Magne, who was working to save the people from the speculations of the bank.

A few words more about the Assembly, and then I shall follow the Deputies into the country, to find a week of repose and of healthy, bracing air. Paris has been more than usually sickly this year, and the weather has been exceedingly trying. In some quarters we have had regular epidemics, large numbers of people being attacked by a sort of typhoid fever, or an intermittent or malarious fever, which is very debilitating. At Vincennes the fort had to be evacuated on this account, 430 soldiers being taken down in a single week. As can be imagined, after the evil has come upon us our City Fathers are energetically pushing on the work of cleansing the city. Ordinarily Paris is healthy, because it is cleanly, and it will be healthy again in a week, when thoroughly cleaned; but for the first two months of Summer all sanitary arrangements were neglected.

The parliamentary incident which is above referred to relates to the expulsion of MM. Ranc and Bloncourt for participation in the acts of the Commune. These two Deputies began their defense by putting the frontier of Switzerland between themselves and their accusers. Since their flight several efforts have been made to get the Assembly to pronounce upon their cases. I should explain that these gentlemen fled from a court-martial, and not from the Assembly. The military commander asked leave to prosecute two members of the Chamber, and the privilege was accorded; but the night before the vote upon this point, being sure of the result, and of arrest as soon as their parliamentary protection was withdrawn, both gentlemen took the train for Geneva. The Republicans have been trying to get the Assembly to vote the expulsion of these two members in due form, for in that case two seats would be vacant, and new elections would have to be ordered in Guadaloupe and at Lyons. The law allows the President six months' delay, and as both places would be sure to send men to swell the Republican majority, it was desirable to get them in as soon as possible. If the expulsion had been voted on the last day of the session, the new elections would necessarily come in two months after the beginning of the next session. By delaying action the Monarchists are sure of keeping out two Republicans for at least ten months, and probably for a much longer period. When the proposition came up it was adjourned to next session, thereby exciting the Left to fury. A last wild scene then took place. Members rose and shook their fists, howling out insults to the Right, and M. Lochroy and Henri Brisson went to the ministerial benches, and were seen in very energetic conversation, shaking their fists in the very faces of MM. De Cumont and Tailhaud. In the midst of this tumult the President adjourned the Assembly to the 30th of November next.

THE GEORGETOWN TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Colored Adjt. Gen. Purvis and colored Major Gen. Swails have gone to Georgetown, without troops, to pacify the factions, if possible. There is no other news.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT A DUEL.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 20.—On suspicion of an intention to fight a duel, Judge Keith, of the Circuit Court, to-day ordered the arrest of Gen. W. H. Payne, Capt. A. D. Payne, Judge Thomas Smith, Jas. Barbour, and Col. John S. Mosby. Gen. Payne, Barbour, and Smith were arrested. Capt. Payne and Col. Mosby were not in town, and it is believed that if they can effect a meeting without interference of the Police they will fight.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY—HER BETRAYER SHOT BY HER FATHER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—George C. Harding, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, shot Sol. Moritz, a prominent merchant of this city, this afternoon, under the following circumstances: These gentlemen have been warm friends, and very intimate in their social relations. Moritz, who is a Hebrew, aged about forty years, and married, took advantage of this intimacy, and succeeded in betraying Harding's daughter, a girl eighteen years of age. The young lady confessed the facts to her father last evening, and, overwhelmed with remorse, attempted to commit suicide by taking opium. It is thought that she repeated the dose this morning. About 1 o'clock this afternoon Harding went in search of a physician, and met Moritz on the street, and immediately commenced firing at him, shooting him five times, and then passed down the street. One of the shots shattered Moritz's left elbow, and another passed through his lung, lodging in his chest. It was thought the latter wound would prove fatal, but at 10 o'clock he was resting quietly, and will probably recover. Miss Harding died at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Harding is under $10,000 bail to await the result of Moritz's wounds.

Public feeling is very strongly in sympathy with Harding. Since the shooting, Mrs. Harding, the step-mother of the dead daughter, has stated that Moritz had also made improper proposals to her. Moritz denies the charges made by Miss Harding on her death-bed, and says, as soon as he is able, he will prove his innocence.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has slightly risen over the lake region, but continues highest over the South Atlantic coast. It has fallen in the Atlantic States and the North-west, being lowest in Dakota and Nebraska. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States, and occasional rain in New-England, the lake region, Minnesota, Dakota, and the Indian Territory. The temperature has risen somewhat over New-England, the Middle States, and the Lower Missouri Valley, and fallen in the lake region. The rivers have continued falling at Cincinnati and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States south-west to south-east winds, slightly lower barometer, high temperature, and partly cloudy weather, and in the latter occasional rains are probable.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley lower barometer, high temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lower lake region north-east to south-east winds, slight changes of temperature, partly cloudy weather, and followed by falling barometer.

Over the upper lake region falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest generally, low barometer and high temperature, winds mostly from the east and south, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Over New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, with rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and falling temperature in the former, with higher barometer, variable winds, and slight changes of temperature in the latter.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	73°	68°	3:30 P. M.	72°	93°
6 A. M.	71°	69°	6 P. M.	72°	89°
9 A. M.	70°	74°	9 P. M.	70°	84°
12 M.	70°	86°	12 P. M.	69°	81°

Average temperature yesterday..........80½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........70⅞°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A large number of mackerel were caught in Halfax (N. S.) Harbor yesterday with hook and line.

The body of Wm. D. Cronk, drowned from the steamer Olyphant on Wednesday last, has been found in the water at Sing Sing.

The President has appointed Dr. S. Calvert Ford, of Washington, to be Inspector of Gas and Metres in the District of Columbia.

The steam-ship San Jacinto is loading for Liverpool with wheat and flour now being received at Galveston, Texas, from Kansas City.

H. M. Burnside, a brother of Gen. A. E. Burnside, committed suicide by hanging himself during temporary insanity at Fairland, Ind., yesterday.

A man named Fluke died at Kentville, N. S., on Wednesday, from the effects of a beating received at a hotel in that place Saturday night.

President Grant will be the guest of Rev. Dr. Tiffany at Oak Bluffs, where he is expected on Tuesday next. The President will not visit the White Mountains.

Chas. H. Ritters, of Philadelphia, where his wife and family reside, committed suicide by jumping from the fourth-story window of his temporary residence in Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday night.

Capt. Thomas Marston, of New-Hampshire, who has been for a number of years past door-keeper of the reporters' gallery of the House of Representatives, died at noon yesterday at his residence in Washington.

Police Officer Robert Fleet, colored, fell dead yesterday morning while turning on a fire alarm at Washington. Fleet was formerly a well-known messenger in the Navy Department, and was highly respected.

Bridget Heenan, daughter of Anthony Heenan, living near Lucan, Ontario, Canada, was struck by lightning yesterday morning, and killed. A brother and sister were also struck and injured, but will recover.

J. S. Lary, construction foreman on the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad, was knocked down on Gardner street, Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, and robbed of $200. He had one rib broken in the fray. The robbers escaped.

Charles D. Bradford, a student at the Boston Institute of Technology, whose parents reside in Indianapolis, was arrested there and brought to Boston charged with disposing of mortgaged household furniture, in complicity with a woman named Stewart, amounting to $600. A Boston firm held the mortgage. Bradford was held for trial.

A foreign vessel, drawing fourten feet eight inches, passed over Cape Fear Bar, through Bald Head Channel, Wilmington, on Wednesday. This is a greater depth of water than has been known there for many years, and is considered a good indication of the complete ultimate success of the work now being prosecuted by the Government.

CRICKET.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 20.—The cricket match between the English and American teams commenced at 11:30 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock play was stopped for the day, owing to the rain. The Americans, who went first to the wicket, had scored 181, with a loss of eight wickets.

PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Grand Arch Council of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity is in session here. Twenty-four chapters are represented. An oration by J. B. Foraker, of the New-York Alpha, and a poem by R. M. Field, of the Missouri Alpha, are among the proceedings thus far.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE DEFENDS HIS JAILERS FROM ACCUSATIONS OF COMPLICITY IN HIS ESCAPE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the Minister of the Interior in which he says that neither Col. Villette nor any of the other prisoners now in custody are responsible for his escape from prison. He declares that he had no accomplices in the fort or elsewhere, except his wife and nephew. The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of his jailer, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliating prison regulations, I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers, my sentence was illegal."

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION OF BAZAINE'S ESCAPE—ACTION ON THE QUESTION OF SPANISH RECOGNITION.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly to-day, M. Chaubaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry by a member of the Left, promised that the judicial proceedings in relation to the escape of Marshal Bazaine should be vigorously prosecuted. He acknowledged that there had been a laxity in the precautions against escape of prisoners, but said the investigation instituted by the Government showed that the military authorities at the fort were not compromised in the affair. He declined to give any further details of the investigation.

The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated, in regard to the recognition of Spain, that the Government was anxious to act in accordance with the action of other powers, and would proceed in unison with the British Government, which had communicated its views on the subject. No power had yet accomplished the act of recognition. The delay is caused by a question as to the exact form in which that step shall be taken.

The members of the Extreme Right expressed disapproval of the conduct of the Duke Decazes, but a large majority of the committee, including the Republican members, sustained his course.

SPAIN.

BRITISH OFFICERS FIRED UPON.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Foreign Office has received information that the Spanish Republican troops have fired upon some officers of the British war-ship Fly, which is cruising off the north coast of Spain for the protection of British interests. No person was wounded.

GERMAN WAR VESSELS FOR THE SPANISH COAST.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross sailed from Plymouth to-day, for Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A game of cricket began to-day between the Manchester Club and twenty-two of America.

The Americans went to the bat first, and completed their inning with a score of 121 runs. The Englishmen then went in, and after five of their wickets had fallen with 31 runs scored, play was suspended. A game of base-ball between the Boston and Athletic Clubs followed. The former were successful by 5 runs.

THE SHARP SHOOTERS' FESTIVAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—The national festival of sharp-shooters was thronged with visitors again to-day. The firing at the targets was incessant.

At a regular meeting of the societies composing the Eastern Sharpshooters' Association of the United States, to-night, it was unanimously decided to hold the next festival at Philadelphia, in 1876.

CAPT. SCHMIDT.

A letter in the London *Times*, from a relative of the unfortunate Capt. Schmidt, the German newspaper correspondent who was shot by the Carlists, corrects some false statements which had been circulated about him. The writer says: "Capt. Schmidt was a soldier by profession, and had been an officer in the Hanoverian and Prussian armies uninterruptedly since about the year 1859. He had fought at the battle of Langensalza, and in the campaign of 1872 against France took part in many battles. As a Premier Lieutenant he conducted for a time, and with success, the siege of Peronne. (See *Niemann's History of the Campaign*, translated into English.) He was twice dangerously wounded, and gained the iron cross and a Mecklenburg order for his services. During fourteen years of service he bore the character of a brave and intelligent officer, and was known, as all his comrades would testify, for personal bravery and coolness in the field. Some time after the conclusion of peace he retired from the service honorably and occupied himself with literature, being already known as the author of some works of fiction, but writing of late chiefly on military subjects. His connection with the German press led to his engagement as military correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna and of several German periodicals, and ultimately to his cruel death. These are the simple facts, easily verified by reference to any German authority.

EDUCATION OF THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The best reply, says the London *Morning Post*, to the false reports that have been circulated regarding the progress and position of the Prince Imperial at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is a statement of the actual facts of the case up to and including the last examination, just concluded. The Prince now stands eleventh in a class of thirty-two cadets as the result of all the competitive examinations which he has passed since joining the establishment. In artillery he is fourth on the whole, having passed as high as second in the last examination in that subject. In fortification and geometrical drawing he is eighth. In mathematics and mechanics he is tenth. He stands fourth in military drawing, eleventh in military history, twelfth in landscape drawing, and twenty-first in chemistry and physics. These results, all favorable as they are, should in fairness be taken in connection with the disadvantages under which the Prince has labored. He is the youngest of his class except four; he has had to follow the course of lectures and instructions in a foreign language; he is competing virtually with a much larger number than thirty-two, as the class was selected by open competitive examination out of about four times that number; and, for him, most painful and distracting events have been happening during nearly the whole time he has been at the academy. Those best qualified to judge of his capacity and progress, both absolute and relative, are entirely satisfied in every respect.

A CURIOUS WILL.

To the remarkable papers on "Curious Wills," published some time since by an illustrated contemporary, says a London paper, might be added with advantage a supplementary account of the more curious funereal directions which those documents frequently contain. An interesting case in point is that of the late highly-esteemed Surgeon Major Wyatt, C. B., of the Coldstream Guards, who did such good service to suffering humanity in Paris after the siege in 1871. He desired in his will, lately proved, to be buried in the full-dress uniform of the regiment, in which he had passed the greater part of his useful and honorable life. A Bible presented to him by his wife was to be placed in his coffin; and these behests being recorded, the Surgeon Major went on to direct that the horses used at his funeral might not be "decorated"—plumed and draped, we presume—in any manner; that the mutes and other attendants should not wear hat-bands or scarfs; that each person attending his funeral was to wear in token of mourning only a black band of medium width—crape for relatives and cloth for friends; that the gloves should be black; but that each person in the train should wear a camellia or other white flower in his button-hole, as it was the worthy Surgeon General's wish that the "ceremony should be as free as possible from all gloomy associations, and to be considered more as an occasion for rejoicing than for mourning." Consonant with this leading idea was the expressed wish that no kind of [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY WATER.

PROPOSED SUPPLY FROM THE MORRIS CANAL.

WHERE THE WATER WILL COME FROM—ITS QUALITY AND QUANTITY—THE OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN.

The question of obtaining an abundant supply of water to replace the polluted current now carried to a quarter of a million people living in Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken, has created two classes in those communities, one which favors the change—by far the greater number—and one that denounces it. The former are leaving these cities in large numbers, and the latter point to the exodus and denounce the statement that the water is bad as a libel on them. Those who do not like the water are mostly of the class that hire houses and invest their savings in little homesteads; the other class have the tenements to let and the real estate for sale. These classes are, as a rule, ignorant of the proposed plan for removing the evil. The speculator asks the tenant to look at the vile stream that drags its filth through the cities, and in triumph asks if the Morris Canal is fit to drink, and denounces the scheme as a job that will cost ten or twelve millions, and thus increase the tax levy, already three per cent. The poor tenant sees no remedy but removal to some more favored locality, and the landlord groans in spirit at his lengthening list of houses to rent.

The present supply is secured from the tide-water of the Passaic River, where the sewage of two large cities and numerous small ones washes the pump works at every change. The up-tide carries the sewage of Newark, the down-tide that of Paterson, and this evil is increasing in quantity daily. The Newark Water Works supplies about 3,000,000 gallons daily, and the Paterson works over 1,000,000, all of which comes out of the sewers laden with filth. The population of Newark in 1860 was 71,942; in 1870, 105,059; in 1874 it is estimated at 120,000. In Paterson the census of 1860 showed 19,570; in 1870 this had increased to 35,579, and at present it is over 40,000. This rapid growth has increased the amount of sewage to a greater extent than would be expected, because this influx was the result of increase in manufactories, each new industry adding its own peculiar nastiness to the tide. In addition to these sources of pollution, there is a natural one inherent in the Passaic River, and that is the drainage of a large surface of swampy land, which is the cause of the brown color and peaty taste of the river water during the four warm months. This wet meadow and tide marsh has an area of 34,489 acres, of which there are 13,856 acres of wet meadow in Morris County, 1,491 acres in Bergen County, and 2,950 acres in Essex County. Bergen has, in addition to this wet meadow that is only drained in these four months, 11,910 acres of marsh that is washed by the high tide, and Essex has 4,282 acres of the same undesirable kind of land. This immense surface adds the decaying vegetable matter to the bulk of sewage, and this river is the present water supply. The means used to send it through the mains, both in Newark and Jersey City, are very expensive. Both cities have extensive pump works, which cost large sums for running expenses and repairs. Newark expends about $50,000 and Jersey City about $120,000 per annum for this purpose, Newark requiring less pumping because it takes a large quantity from the Morris Canal; and it is said that a number of Newark people are now considering the propriety of securing the entire supply of the canal for that city, which would then derive an immense revenue by supplying water to the cities in the vicinity, as they must all seek that source eventually.

THE WORK OF ENGINEERS.

These facts have been forcing themselves on the public for years, and it became a vital necessity that a source of supply should be found that would yield cheap, pure water. The new source should be free from swamp drainage, distant from sewage, and capable of affording a gravity supply. After careful examination John P. Culver, the Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Water Works, selected the Morris Canal as the only source possessing these advantages and affording a sufficient supply. Every engineer that examined the facts coincided in his views, and finally in the Spring of last year the Legislature passed a bill authorizing Newark and Jersey City to purchase the canal. Chemists and engineers were set at work to examine the question, and at that stage the work was dropped. The public never had an opportunity of learning the details of the plan, and by the majority it was looked upon as visionary, or worse. The Canal Company offered to sell the whole canal property, from Lake Hopatcong to tide-water in Jersey City, for about four and a half million dollars, and accept long time bonds of the two cities in payment. The canal owns the water rights from Green Pond, which has an elevation of 1,044 feet, and Hopatcong with an elevation of 914 feet. By a series of locks this water is brought to the level of the Bloomfield plain, which has an elevation of 176.5 feet. The canal commences at Jersey City, on the Hudson, and by a circuitous route reaches the Hackensack River, where it is supplied with salt water; it crosses to Newark, and there the boats are hoisted up an inclined plane which, with a few locks, brings it to the elevation of what is known as the "Long Level," reaching from Bloomfield to Mead's Basin, a little more than seventeen miles, passing through Paterson and crossing the Passaic River at Little Falls. This level is supplied by the Pompton Feeder, which draws its water from the Pequannock, Ramapo, Wynockie, and Ringwood Rivers. These streams drain the best portion of the Passaic water-shed. The northern parts of Morris and Passaic Counties, in New-Jersey, and a portion of Rockland and Orange Counties, in New-York, embrace all that is desirable in a source for a water supply. The elevation is sufficient to obviate the expense of pumping, and the country is such that it will always be sparsely settled. It is mountainous, and the rocks are of the Azoic and Triassic formation. The whole surface is traversed by short parallel ridges of syenitic gneiss, crystalline limestone, and magnetic ore beds, the intervening valleys being composed of Palezoic rocks, conglomerates, sandstones, slates, and shales, whose disintegration has formed the overlying earth. The water flowing from these hills is always pure and soft, and there is not in the entire area a single acre of swamp land. This feeder, besides these four streams, drains Greenwood Lake, which averages half a mile in width and is about eight miles in length, one of the finest sheets of water in the vicinage of the Metropolis. The supply obtained by the feeder forms more than a third of the entire Passaic water-shed, and is sufficient in quantity to supply all the cities dependent on the Passaic for an indefinite time with the purest water. These four streams drain an area of 300 square miles, and their combined length from the State line to the feeder is over 100 miles. The country through which they flow being thinly settled and much of it uncultivated, cut up by rocky ridges and deep intervening valleys, is particularly adapted for pondage. Dams can be constructed in numerous valleys, and compensating reservoirs formed which will husband the rainfall and equalize the flow during the Summer months, while the water will thus become purified by the subsidence. The water-shed is a series of levels, each lower than the other. The aeration obtained by the falls which abound on these rivers, some of which are perfect gems of nature's handiwork, is the cause of the water's purity, and this process would be increased by the construction of dams. Thus the very necessities of the future will enhance the purity of the water, instead of reducing it, as in the present case. The cost of this source of supply would be trifling outside of the purchase-money. The intervening country is lower than the canal, so that the natural power of gravitation would supply all the force required. Neither city would be forced to abandon the present main or reservoir. If subsiding reservoirs were deemed desirable, the natural contour of the country in the vicinity of Bloomfield would furnish sites admirably adapted for the purpose. Aqueducts or pipe-conduits would be required to conduct the water to the present reservoir. For Jersey City this would be from two and a half to three miles, according as the site selected for tapping the level. A single aqueduct four feet in diameter would deliver to the Jersey City reservoir on Schuyler's Hill about 25,000,000 gallons of water per day. The storage capacity of the long level, including the feeder, is about 120,000,000 gallons, and if it were emptied every day the current would be less than three-quarters [illegible] a few [illegible] would be no danger of the banks being affected by washing.

COST OF THE PROPOSED WORK.

George H. Bailey, Engineer of the Newark Water Works, estimates the cost to Newark, including half the purchase money, reservoirs, conduits, and expenditures necessary to put the canal in condition, at about $3,000,000. He estimates the population of Newark in ten years from date at 200,000, and the supply of water required about 15,000,000 gallons per day. In which he does not count the demands of adjoining towns dependent on the Passaic water-shed for a supply of water, which will render it necessary to increase the amount to at least 20,000,000 gallons daily. The cost for pumping, which would be $109,500 per annum, the interest on cost of machinery and buildings, $35,000, and repairs and depreciation, about five per cent., or $25,000, would make an annual outlay of $169,500, nearly all of which would be obviated by the gravity supply, the main cost of which would be the interest on the bonds, amounting to about $210,000 per annum; and the water rents would form a fund that in the course of fifteen years would pay off the principal, leaving the works as a source of revenue, if desired—at least of clear gain as far as the adjoining towns paid for their supply. This would be more particularly the case with Jersey City, which now supplies Hoboken, and could easily find a customer in Bayonne and numerous other towns in the county. In addition to this the removal of the canal from the cities would be one of the greatest improvements that could be made. The saving in construction of bridges, the reduction in street grades, and the rendering available of large tracts of land that are now cut to a great disadvantage by the canal, would be very great. In Newark alone the engineer says these items will be cheaply estimated at $1,000,000, to say nothing of the enhanced value of the land, and the feeling of relief afforded by the removal of what in many parts of the city is a great nuisance. Making allowance for the $1,000,000 value received by Newark, the cost would be but $2,000,000, the interest on which is less than the cost of pumping 20,000,000 gallons; and as the demand increases in the future the pumping works would increase in cost at a much greater ratio than the gravity supply. Mr. Culver, of the Jersey City works, has estimated the probable demand in Jersey City for 1890 at 50,000,000 gallons daily, judging from the average annual increase during the past fifteen years, which was fifteen per cent., which evidently is less than the actual increase will be, as the ratio is increasing out of proportion to the growth of population. In 1873 twenty-three per cent. more water was pumped than in 1872. To supply the demand in 1890 it will cost $404,000 for regular expenses, without allowance for accidents—a sum far in excess of the interest on the bonds with which the cost of the change would be paid. The average cost to Jersey City at present is $175,000 per annum. Hoboken paid $75,815, exclusive of cost for distributing pipes, or interest thereon, for the year ending May 1, 1873, which affords a profit to Jersey City. The bad water supplied has caused the city of Hoboken to take the initial steps to secure a new source of supply, and a survey for that purpose has been made. If Jersey City does not improve the quality and reduce the price it is probable that Hoboken will cease to be a customer. Mr. Culver, in his report on the subject, says: "The Greenville section of Jersey City must empty its sewage into the bays, and as for a long stretch the canal intervenes, the sewers would have to be carried under it or connect with an extended main, which, from the topography of the country, would be almost level—in either case resulting in cesspools demanding constant attention to prevent clogging. Sewers at low level to drain the laterals might be resorted to to obviate this difficulty, but the expense for erecting works to discharge them would be considerable, and the cost of maintaining large and constant. In other sections it is necessary to raise the grades of streets at approaches, so that head room be left under bridges, and as this often occurs on the meadows, so much additional filling is required that the permanency of the street is endangered, the chances for settlement being increased. The cost of abutments and bridges will also be enormous, over 100 streets intersecting the canal within the city limits, and not more than half a dozen having bridges. As a sanitary measure, the abandonment of the canal is to be desired, and those residing in proximity to it, will doubtless bear testimony that it is a nuisance in many respects. The city would gain a large and valuable dock front, besides the ground occupied by the canal and tow-path, which is very valuable in many places, and the sale of which would realize nearly $2,000,000. The adjoining property would be enhanced fifty per cent. in value, and the gain to the city in round numbers would at once amount to half the entire cost of the change. If at any time it became necessary to secure a high service, it could be obtained by laying a main in the bottom of the canal from any of the numerous locks beyond the head of the long level, and thus any elevation up to nearly 1,000 feet could be selected. This would also afford an increase in the supply far in excess of any future demands."

OBJECTIONS TO THE USE OF THE CANAL.

The objections to the use of the canal for a water supply are numerous, and some of them appear well founded, particularly those made by the people in Morris County, who rely on the canal for cheap transportation. Scarcely any of the product of this section seeks a market by the canal, though a considerable tonnage of iron ore is moved on it. The main use to which it is put is the transportation of coal. The increased cost to the eastern section would not be material, but to the district between Easton and the vicinity of Paterson this might be considerable. To obviate this it is proposed to leave the canal in its present position above Mead's Basin, and thus afford canal navigation to the Morris County people. The rights of the mill-owners who rely on the water of the canal or its tributary streams for motive power will be protected by means of catchment basins in the mountains that will equalize the flow of the streams, and always afford a sufficiency without waste in the time of freshets. The Society for Useful Manufacture, a Paterson company that was created by the Legislature nearly a century ago to utilize the water-power of Paterson, and which has become a monopoly, will contest the right of the city to use the head water drained by the canal. The S. U. M., as it is generally called, claims a right to the annual fall of rain and snow, to all the springs and streams and every source of water above the Passaic Falls and their raceway at Paterson. The opposition of this company will not be very serious, it is said, as the canal company obtained an injunction against them some twenty-five years ago, which still lies, to prevent them from diverting water required by the canal. It is claimed that the canal company was created for the purpose of inland navigation, and the franchise cannot be conveyed by the company for any other purpose. The Legislature granted the charter under which the company was created, and by a subsequent act has made it lawful for the company to sell, and the cities to buy, for the specific purpose of supplying water. The lesser objections are numerous, but trivial. The turbidity of the canal water is caused by the passage of the boats, and would cease with the stoppage of navigation. The impurities arising from surface drainage are not considerable in extent, and could easily be diverted from the canal by a dyke of slight elevation, and the capacity of the canal could be increased by enlarging the dyke. The presence of ice in the Winter would diminish the capacity of the canal, and to a limited extent the ice would prevent oxygen from being absorbed by the water, but the sectional area of the canal is 160 square feet, an enormous aqueduct that can spare a few feet for ice, and the water is pure enough to spare the additional aeration obtained in the level. The velocity of one foot a second would give a discharge of 100,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, half of which could be spared for ice. The growth of weeds and grass in the canal will form a slight obstruction, but their removal will not be difficult if they should accumulate to such an extent as to render it necessary.

THE FORGED HARLEM BANK STOCK.

Yesterday the men Dever and Sacia, who were arrested for complicity in the case of the forged Harlem Bank stock certificate, were brought before Mr. Justice Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. On behalf of the accused it was maintained that there was no evidence against them, and nothing whatever to show the commission of any crime on their part. On the contrary, Mr. Dana, of the District Attorney's office, contended that the facts were sufficient to warrant the holding of the prisoners. He said that they were in complicity with Cassidy, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail, under commitment of United States Commissioner Osborn, on suspicion of being in complicity with Van Eeten, the forger, who recently committed suicide in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail, the basis of the suspicion being documents found in Van Eeten's trunk. The argument will be resumed to-day.

THE LATEST NATHAN MURDERER.

THE STORIES CRIMINATING HIMSELF TOLD BY CHARLES LEVY AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The telegraph has already reported that a week ago Saturday a man, giving his name as Charles Levy, presented himself to Sheriff Honschneidt, at Bloomington, Ill., and stated that he was one of the murderers of Mr. Nathan, and that he had concluded to give himself up to the authorities. The Sheriff locked him up in jail, where he still remains. Afterward Levy made the following statement in his own handwriting:

I confess the crime. It was committed between 1 and 3 A. M. I had a partner who furnished all the necessary information and tools. After the transaction we started and have not seen each other since. Nathan lived in a brown-stone front opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Twenty-third street, about the fifth house from the corner. The object was to make a big haul, but we failed, as we only got about $5,000 or $6,000 and a large amount of bonds, of which the greatest part were destroyed, also some jewelry, but of which I made no use.

CHAS. LEVY.

The above not being very satisfactory, he was assured that a further statement would be much more acceptable to the public, and could possibly do him no harm further than he had already confessed. He finally yielded, and furnished the following highly improbable narrative:

I was sitting in front of the Court-house, or, rather, in the Court-house yard, next to where they were building the new Post Office, when a man stepped up to me and sat alongside. We talked of the general topics of the day, and also of the raging German war times in general. He asked me about my circumstances. I told him the same were poor. He asked me to come and take a drink with him. We went down Frankfort street into a Frenchman's saloon. After we had been there we took a walk up Broadway to Fourteenth street, at the park, and took a seat there. He then told me, as I was stout and hearty, he would give me a good chance to make a good haul, and then told me about that plan of murdering. He thought there was about $15,000 there. I met him the next day again, and he told me to meet him at the Astor House the next evening at 8, and I met him. We went into Nathan's house between 8 and 10 P. M., and concealed ourselves in a room up stairs, but not both in one place. Between 12 and 1 he gave me the sign that the old man was at home. Between 1 and 3 he came to me and told me to follow him. We went about five steps when we heard a noise, and he says: "There is the old man." I jumped for him and struck him from behind twice or three times. My partner told me to keep a cloth over his mouth, so he could not moan or make any noise. He went off and returned in about ten or fifteen minutes with a bag of stuff, and said I should go down the stairs of the house and lay under the step, and give him a sign in case anybody should approach the house. I could see lights in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and heard policemen not far off, but nobody approached the house. He staid in the house about ten or fifteen minutes. He gave me $2,800, and offered me some bonds, which I destroyed at Peck slip. The money was mostly in large bills—twenties, tens, and fives. He offered me a gold ring and pin, but I would not accept them, as I was afraid to be picked up at it. I stopped at the corner of Catherine and East Broadway, where I had a room. The folks there will recognize me. I have been all over the States and Territories since. It was a stone-mason's tool, sharp at one end, round and heavy at the other.

[The instrument used in knocking the victim was here minutely described, and the prisoner also made a rough sketch of it.] The tools were furnished by my partner. I also used a slung-shot. I stopped in the city at the Atlantic Hotel for several nights and took my meals at the restaurant. I stopped one night at French's, but gave false names, which I do not remember. I now started for St. Louis, stayed there about a week, then went to Denver, Cheyenne, and Boulder City, Col. The reason for me giving this statement is that I was sick of running through the country and being followed up everywhere by detectives and officers, and I do not consider myself safe anywhere.

CHARLES LEVY.

Witnesses: FRANK ROWELL, ORRIN WATERS.

The Sheriff communicated the facts to the Chief of Police of New-York, and an officer was expected in Bloomington to investigate the matter. The prisoner is represented to be a keen, shrewd-looking man, about five feet seven inches in height, dark complexioned, heavy black hair and whiskers, with thin, sharp features, black eyes, and prominent nose. He says that he was born in Cologne.

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

It is unfortunate, says the *Edinburgh Review*, that this book bears a title which gives a very erroneous impression of its true character and importance. Because it is called *L'Histoire de France Racontée à mes petits-enfants*, a supposition has gone forth that the book is written on the model of Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*. To be paralleled to the great name of Scott is not a fate that any man, however illustrious, would in the usual case be entitled to carp at. But there is some vulnerable part in every nature, however great—some part that where its nature imparted to the whole man would make him little. So it is with the capacity of Scott to tell plain unadorned history. The *Tales of a Grandfather* have often been commended as a better history of his country than that graver work prepared by him for Lardner's "Cyclopædia," when Mackintosh undertook England and Moore undertook Ireland. The book for boys is better than the book for men, because the author found that he might venture to take freedoms with his audience; he could adorn his narrative with some of the coloring in which he pointed the narratives that fulfilled the mission of his genius. All this we must take with the understanding that very few, even of the greatest historians, saw through historical life as Scott did. He knew it all thoroughly; but he could only give life and brilliancy to the employment of this knowledge if he were allowed to select from it the parts which suited his taste, and to readjust them to his own fancy of the thoroughly picturesque. It was the perfect, practical knowledge of actual historical conditions that made the romance worked out of them so charming. Of Scott's incapacity for pure history, the saddest testimony is his long *Life of Napoleon*. Its defects are rendered all the more distinct by the more recent efforts, especially in French literature, to tell the whole or portions of that period. The tremulous feebleness in his *Life of Napoleon* might have seemed the confirmation of the forebodings expressed in that gloomy and touching truth that he "had broken his magic wand." M. Guizot's last great historical work, though produced at a far more advanced age, shows no signs of a similar weakness; and its only claim to be called a book for children, or young persons, is, that it cannot fail to attract them by its simplicity and graphic power.

DROUGHT IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 18.

The abundant rains that have fallen in the vicinity of St. Louis during the present month were exceptional, not general. Our accounts from other parts of Missouri represent the prevalence of a drought that is beginning to cause suffering both to man and beast. In South-east Missouri there has been no rain for several weeks; the corn is dried up in the field, and the pasturage has disappeared entirely. In New-Madrid County, where they are accustomed to boast that the corn crop never fails, it threatens this year to be a complete failure, and both corn and bacon will have to be imported for the supply of the population. In the Southwest the condition is no better. The Springfield *Patriot* of last week says: "Scarcely any rain has fallen during the season, and vegetation has dried up and crisped to mere shavings. The corn crop will prove almost an entire failure, unless rain should shortly come. Stock are suffering for water, and many wells have dried up." Central Missouri, also, is afflicted. The Boonville *Eagle* says: "The terrible drought continues, and is simply distressing. Nearly every family in town is actually suffering for water. In the country the drought is fully as bad. The corn is crimped up; a great many fruit-trees are dying, and much of the fruit is withered to nothing. People in the country are obliged to drive their stock for miles to streams." On the western border matters are no better. The *Henry County Democrat* says: "For weeks there has been no rain, until, with a burning sun every day, and the mercury standing at 96° to 106°, our farmers have almost given up in despair. There is no telling the amount of damage done to the corn crop already, and should the drought continue much longer the crop will be a total failure. As it is in the north-eastern part of the county, we learn that the corn is already a failure, and will not, in many fields, average one bushel to the acre."

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A PRAYER-BOOK.

The Peekskill *Messenger* relates the following: "In the year 1862 a young gentleman of our village residing in the South was conscripted in the Confederate Army. He had in his possession a book of common prayer presented by his mother in 1856. The corps to which our friend was ordered marched for Corinth. After remaining in Corinth from March 3 to April 3, 1862, his corps was ordered to Shiloh, and before going into the fight the men were ordered to pile their knapsacks, with other surplus articles, in a neighboring field. The action lasted from Sunday morning until Monday night, ending in a complete rout of the Confederates, when, of course, the knapsacks were left behind, the property of the Federals, and in our friend's knapsack was the prayer-book. After a lapse of eleven years, a gentleman of our village visited Macon, Ga., with his wife, and while there attended church for the purpose of witnessing a wedding. While seated in a pew, awaiting the arrival of the bridal party, the lady picked up a prayer-book to find the marriage ceremony, and incidentally turning to the fly-leaf, found written thereon, 'Charles, from his mother, Sept. 3, 1856,' while in the corner were the initials, 'C. E. S.' On the next leaf was written, 'Abner P. Whittle, Macon, Ga., 1865, given to him by a Yankee soldier.' The lady recognized the initials, and determined, if possible, to restore the book to its original owner. Accordingly, Mr. Whittle was waited upon, and at first declined returning the book, because it had been given to him by a Northern soldier to whom he had shown considerable kindness while sick. Finally, he was induced to part with it, and the book found its way to the hands of its original owner in Peekskill."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DURING VACATION—THE NEW SCHOOLS AT HARLEM AND FIRST STREET.

While the pupils and the teachers of the New-York public schools have been enjoying their usual Summer vacation, the officers of the Board of Education have been busily employed in fitting the school-houses for occupancy during the next term. Among the more notable improvements made by the Commissioners during the past few months are the changes in the school-houses of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and in the progress made with the new building in Harlem. The site of the Harlem Court is about to become monumental. The property is located on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, and was transferred by the City authorities to the Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction several months ago. The plot measures 110 feet in front and rear by 99 feet 11 inches in depth. Soon after taking possession the Commissioners awarded the contracts for the construction of a new school-house on this site, and the work has been pressed forward with such vigor that the workmen have laid the second tier of beams, and the house will be completed by December. The new school-house will have a frontage of 110 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and 95 southward. The location is excellent, and fully meets the demands of the citizens of that section of the City for increased school accommodations. The building will be four stories high. The first floor will be used as a play-ground, and the second as a primary school capable of seating 1,500 children. The three upper floors will be occupied by a grammar school, having ten class-rooms on each floor. Double sets of fire-proof stairway reach from the cellar to the fourth floor on the southern end of the house, and a broad wooden staircase leads from the foot of a tower in the centre of the façade to each floor and to the summit of the cupola. The masons estimate that 1,500,000 bricks will be used in the building. The entire cost will be about $98,000. The mason work will cost $41,000, and the carpenter work $37,000. In the two new wards, plank walks have been laid in front of the school-houses, and from the section in front to all of the doors. Shelter from the storms and the rays of the sun has been provided by the erection of sheds over the play-grounds. The buildings have been repainted and supplied with all necessary furniture. Grammar School No. 67, at Mosholu, has been repaired, a new chimney built, and the front piazza on the first floor so inclosed as to form a new class-room. Primary School No. 45, at Mount Hope, and Primary No. 46, at Spuyten Duyvil, have been repainted, and the walks repaired. Grammar School No. 46, in One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, has been extended on the southern end thirty-seven and a quarter feet, and accommodation provided for about 800 pupils.

Another new school-house, capable of seating 2,500 children, is in course of erection on the north side of First street, between First and Second avenues, on the site of the old Methodist Church, formerly known as Rev. Mr. Stillwell's. The plot is irregular in shape, being 25 feet on First street by 45 feet in depth, adjoining another plot on the rear 63 feet front by 132 feet in length. The smaller plot will be covered by the residence of the janitor and the officers of the school. The rear lot, formerly a cemetery, and from which the bodies were removed recently, will be occupied by the main building, four stories in height. The style of architecture is Gothic, and the material will be brick and cut bluestone. The foundation is finished, and the first course of beams will be laid about the end of next week. One of the improvements noticed in the plans of this building is that the fire-proof stairways are composed of short flights, say five steps in each, and four flights between each story, so that if children fall the distance will be short. Long flights of steps are avoided. In the Twenty-second Ward, Grammar School No. 51 has been enlarged and altered. The roof of the main building and of the rear wings has been raised, and the side walls built up so as to give the same height in the clear on the fourth story as there is on the third. New stone stairways have been built, some new furniture provided, and the walls repainted.

In the Sixteenth Ward, Grammar School No. 45, in West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, has been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and new floors laid, new heating apparatus introduced, and a dwelling-house built for the janitor. The lower wards have not been neglected. In the First Ward, Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich street, has had two class-rooms added, the play-ground improved, and some painting done. Grammar School No. 1, Fourth Ward, has received slight repairs and painting. Grammar School No. 44, in the Fifth Ward, has had fire-proof stairways added. Primary School No. 11, in the same ward, has been remodeled. The assembly-room is now on the second floor instead of the fourth, and general repairs have been made. In the Sixth Ward the demands on the board were light, and therefore promptly met.

Old Public School No. 2, in Henry street, Seventh Ward, the first public school-house built in this City by the Public School Society in 1811, has had the rear wall entirely removed and rebuilt. The wooden stairs at the rear of the building have been taken away, and new stone stairways built on each side of the house, half way between the front and rear. New wings have been built on the rear, and the entire plumbing work repaired. The work on this building will not be completed before November. In the other wards the expenses have been trifling. In accordance with the orders of the Board of Commissioners, the schools will be reopened on the first Monday in September.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The revival in trade which the business of the opening of the present week indicated, not only continues, but increases, and the stock market yesterday was firm and strong, securities generally exhibiting a buoyant tendency. The flow of currency to the interior, to be used in transporting the new crops to the seaboard, has already commenced, a prominent City bank having forwarded a considerable amount.

The new Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad organized yesterday by electing Mr. A. Pierce as President and General Manager, in place of Col. Howard A. Scott, resigned. In his letter of resignation Col. Scott stated that the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad demand all his time and attention. The other officers elected were D. R. Garrison, of St. Louis, Vice President, and Clinton B. Fisk, Secretary and Treasurer. Negotiations are in progress between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on the one hand, and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads on the other, looking toward a cessation of the rivalry between them in regard to freights, and a more harmonious action in the future. Several conferences have been held between the officials of the three companies in regard to the matter, but up to the present no definite result has been reached.

There is a prospect that the produce merchants and the railway companies may eventually arrive at a satisfactory settlement in regard to the question in dispute touching the charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel for handling grain, and that the project for grading grain will be put into operation.

MR. BERGH AND THE CAR HORSES.

Mr. Bergh yesterday addressed the following letter to the Presidents of the Eighth, Third, and Second Avenue Railroad Companies:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Aug. 19, 1874.

DEAR SIR: It is doubtless as well known to yourself as to the public who avail themselves of your cars, that on occasions of picnics and other excursions these vehicles are overloaded to a degree which can be best characterized as barbarous and indecent to the extreme.

It is vain for you to urge that the people are to blame for packing themselves as they do upon your cars; the fault rests with the managers of your road, in not providing suitable accommodation for passengers. It is a single question of profit with the management, in which, as is clearly demonstrated, the sufferings of the wretched dumb animals that are tortured and destroyed in your service are ignored. Now the laws of this State, and the promptings of humanity, pronounce against this outrageous cruelty; and spectators of it are continually appealing to this society for redress.

The purpose of this communication is to notify you, in no arbitrary or unfriendly spirit, that the grievous wrong referred to must be abated, by the provision on all such occasions of adequate horse power to perform labor imposed, otherwise this society will exercise hereafter that authority which the laws delegate to it.

HENRY BERGH, President.

ANOTHER LETTER-BOX THIEF ARRESTED.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Hess, of the Eighteenth Precinct, noticed three men acting suspiciously about the letter-box at the corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue. As he approached the men separated and ran off in different directions. The officer started in pursuit and arrested one of the men. He brought him back to the corner, and then found that the letter-box had been unlocked and the contents—a number of letters and postal cards—were scattered about the pavement. The prisoner, who gave his name as Michael Hawkins, was locked up at the Twenty-second street police station, and subsequently arraigned before a United States Commissioner, who committed him for examination.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

A regular meeting of the Department of Docks was held yesterday. Present, Messrs. Westervelt, Gardner, Budd, and Lynch. A communication was received from Robert Taylor proposing the erection of a pier on the North River on a new principle. It is designed to be constructed of stone instead of in the manner of erecting piers now obtaining, and he claims that it will be able to resist a crushing force of 25,000 tons. The matter was placed on file. The usual reports of progress in the repairs of piers were received from the Engineer in Chief and Superintendent Turner. A letter was read from Mr. Murphy, President of the Grand Street Ferry, objecting to the payment of rent for the ferry contemplated to be imposed by the department, on the ground that the ferry was simply conducted for the convenience of the public. It was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution was adopted directing proceedings to be instituted against the owners of the steam-tug McDonald for damage done to City scows. The board adjourned after the transaction of some routine business.

CREEDMOOR.

RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE EIGHTH REGIMENT—POOR SHOOTING.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice. The command paraded ten companies, forming a total of 266 men. Practice commenced shortly before 10 A. M., and was concluded about 4 P. M. The weather was excessively hot, but there was very little wind stirring, and it was a very good day for fine shooting. The general conduct of the men was good, and the number placed under arrest was very small. There was but one guard mounted; this was at the entrance to the grounds, ostensibly to prevent the men from leaving the field to visit the refreshment stands. The marksmanship was very poor, the aggregate score made by the team amounting to 239. The highest score made was twenty-six out of a possible forty, and that by a marksman who has made scores of thirty-six and thirty-eight under the same conditions at practice matches. A large number of spectators were present, among whom were Gen. N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's Staff; Gen. Varian and Staff, of the Third Brigade; Capt. D. D. Wylie, and Col. Braine, of the Ninth Regiment. The staff officers and invited guests were entertained at a collation by Col. Scott. The following table indicates the number firing at both ranges:

	F.&S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K	Tot.
200 yards..	11	25	38	29	23	19	37	18	28	18		20	266
500 yards..	5	4	12	9	5	3	5	5	5	4		1	58

The following is a list of the highest scores made at both distances:

Name.	200 Yds.	Total....	500 Yds.	Total....	G'd total
Lieut. Hoefle, Co. I	3 2 3 3 3	14	2 3 2 3 2	12	26
Corp. Hanson, Co. I	0 3 3 4 3	13	3 2 0 3 3	11	24
Private Murphy, Co. I	2 3 3 2 2	12	2 0 3 3 3	11	23
Private Hinton, Co. C	2 2 2 2 3	11	3 0 3 3 2	11	22
Drummer Campbell, Co. G	3 2 0 2 2	9	0 4 2 3 2	12	21
Sergt. Ismay, Co. B	3 3 3 2 3	14	0 0 2 2 3	6	20
Col. Scott	2 3 3 2 2	12	3 0 0 0 3	6	18
Sergt. Bennett, Co. C	3 4 3 2 2	14	0 0 0 0 4	4	18
Sergt. Meagher, Co. F	2 2 3 2 2	11	4 2 0 0 0	6	17
Private Mather, Co. G	2 2 3 3 2	12	3 2 0 0 0	5	17
Capt. Barker	3 3 3 2 3	14	0 3 0 0 0	3	17
Private Kelly, Co. G	3 2 2 0 2	9	0 0 3 4 0	7	16
Lieut. Davis, Co. D	2 2 0 4 2	10	2 0 2 0 2	6	16
Private Tyson, Co. B	3 2 2 2 3	12	2 0 0 0 2	4	16
Sergt. Cannan, Co. C	0 2 3 4 0	9	2 0 0 4 0	6	15
Private Stovin, Co. D	2 2 2 3 2	11	0 0 2 0 2	4	15
Private Hutchinson, Co. B.	2 3 2 0 2	9	2 2 2 0 0	6	15
Fifer Beven, Co. C	3 2 2 3 3	13	0 0 0 0 2	2	15
Private Dobbin, Co. D	4 2 3 2 2	13	0 0 0 2 0	2	15
Capt. Decker	3 4 3 2 3	15	0 0 0 0 0	0	15
Private McCallum, Co. C.	3 0 2 2 2	9	0 0 2 0 3	5	14
Capt. Ross, Co. E	2 2 3 3 4	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14
Sergt. Douglas, Co. B	3 3 2 3 3	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14
Sergt. Lowenburg, Co. K.	0 2 3 2 2	9	0 4 0 0 0	4	13
Sergt. Haubenestel, Co. F.	3 2 3 0 3	11	0 0 2 0 0	2	13
Lieut. Haligan, Co. A	2 4 2 3 2	13	0 0 0 0 0	0	13
Capt. Lingham, Co. I	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 0 0 0 2	2	12
Major Davenport	2 0 3 2 2	9	3 0 0 0 0	3	12
Sergt. Gee, Co. B	0 3 2 3 2	10	0 0 0 0 2	2	12
Corporal Keenan, Co. B	3 2 2 3 2	12	0 0 0 0 0	0	12
Private Damee, Co. G	0 2 2 2 2	8	0 0 4 0 0	4	12

At the conclusion of the regimental practice, the Eighth Regiment Rifle Club contested for a handsome gold badge, presented for that purpose by Messrs. Baker & McKinney. The conditions were the same as in military practice, excepting that seven scoring shots were allowed. The following is a list of the twelve best scores:

	Yds.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Hoefle, Co. I	200	4 2 3 2 3 3 3	20	
	500	4 3 3 3 3 0 3	19	39
Sergt. Lee, Co. B	200	2 2 3 3 3 3 3	19	
	500	2 0 2 0 4 4 2	14	33
Lieut. Murphy, Co. I	200	2 2 2 2 3 3 3	17	
	500	2 0 2 2 9 2 4	12	29
Sergt. Ismay, Co. B	200	3 2 2 3 0 2 2	14	
	500	0 0 4 4 R 2 3	13	27
Col. Scott	200	3 2 2 2 2 3 3	17	
	500	2 2 2 2 2 0 0	10	27
Private Hinton, Co. C	200	3 3 2 2 3 3 2	18	
	500	0 0 2 4 0 0 2	8	26
Private Hutchinson, Co. B	200	0 2 4 3 2 2 2	15	
	500	0 2 3 0 0 3 3	11	26
Capt. Barker	200	2 3 2 4 3 3 3	20	
	500	0 0 0 2 0 2 0	4	24
Drummer Bevan, Co. C	200	0 3 3 3 2 2 2	15	
	500	0 3 3 0 2 0 0	8	23
Major Davenport	200	0 4 2 0 2 3 0	11	
	500	2 2 0 2 3 0 2	11	22
Capt. Decker	200	3 2 2 2 2 4 2	17	
	500	4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	21
Sergt. Douglas, Co. B	200	2 2 2 3 3 3 3	18	
	500	0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	20

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A BOOK-KEEPER.

Arthur Montrose, a book-keeper in the employ of William A. Greenleaf, Secretary of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, while in the office of his employer, No. 39 Wall street, Jauncey Court. Montrose is a widower, twenty-eight years of age, his wife having died about two weeks ago, in Elizabeth City, N. C. Her remains were brought North, and interred in Peekskill. Since his wife's death he has appeared very despondent, and complained frequently of feeling sick and out of spirits. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning he came to the office as usual. Mr. Greenleaf remarked that he was not looking well, and Montrose replied that he had been suffering from a sore throat. He remained in the front office while Mr. Greenleaf and a gentleman who had called on him went into the rear room. About fifteen minutes later Montrose was found lying on the floor partially unconscious. With a great deal of difficulty Mr. Greenleaf succeeded in raising him, and he then confessed that he had taken laudanum with suicidal intent. An ounce vial about half filled with laudanum was found on his person, also a paper on which was written that he had committed suicide with a view of joining his wife, and requesting that his mother in Canastota, N. Y., should be apprised of his death. The Police were called in, and Montrose was taken to the First Precinct Police Station, and thence to Park Hospital. He had relapsed into unconsciousness before he reached the hospital, but it is believed that he will recover. Montrose is a native of Canastota, N. Y., and resided since his wife's death at the Continental Hotel, in this City.

DECISION IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE SUIT.

In a suit brought in the United States District Court on the part of the United States against certain bondsmen for the value of property seized and liable to confiscation, Judge Blatchford gave yesterday a decision allowing certain charges made by the United States District Attorney and the Clerk of the court, he says: The sum of $444 37 is in the registry of this court as the gross proceeds of an execution issued in this suit against stipulators for the value of the property seized, and proceeded against herein, which was seized and condemned as forfeited for a violation of the laws relating to the revenue from customs duties. The District Attorney presents for taxation an allowance claimed by him to be payable to him out of such proceeds, amounting to $8 88, being two per centum on the amount of such proceeds. The clerk presents for taxation a bill of costs in this suit, one item of which is the sum of $4 44, being one per centum on the amount of such proceeds, claimed by him to be payable to him as a fee for receiving, keeping, and paying out the amount of such proceeds. Questions are raised as to whether such two items are now taxable, in view of the provisions of the act of June 22, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal moieties." After quoting the law and giving the authorities and precedents which determined his action, Judge Blatchford decided that the United States District Attorney and the Clerk of the United States District Court are still entitled to their percentage on all moneys received in Custom-house seizure suits begun in the District Courts. He holds that the law of 1874, which abolishes moieties and many other fees, does not interfere with the allowance of the percentage claimed, and that it is allowed in lieu of all costs and charges to which those Officers would otherwise be entitled.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

On the night of the 19th inst., Patrolman John Fay, of the Fifth Precinct, saw two men acting suspiciously in front of the door of the store, No. 40 West Broadway, occupied as a dry goods packing house, by Mr. Henry Metcalfe. He accordingly went to see what they were about, but when he drew near, one of them, who afterwards gave his name as John Waltz, of Union Hill, New-Jersey, ran away. As he ran the officer saw him throw something from his hand. He at once took the other man, James McGuire, of No. 41 Prince street, into custody, and put him in charge of a citizen who came up, and then gave chase to Waltz, and captured him after a sharp run. When he returned to where he had left the first prisoner, he searched for what Waltz had thrown away, and found a key which, upon trial, fitted the lock of Mr. Metcalfe's door. They were yesterday taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, who held them for examination in default of $3,000 bail each.

CORONERS' CASES.

Officer Mee, of the Thirty-third Precinct, yesterday found the body of an unknown man floating in the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street....Ellen Murphy, a child aged twenty months, died yesterday from small-pox, at No. 204 East Eightieth street....John Patterson, a convict, died yesterday at the Charity Hospital on Blackwells' Island....John Dulreany died on Wednesday night, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by falling from a window a short time ago....Rudolph Stevens, nineteen months old, died at No. 327 West Forty-first street from congestion of the brain caused by a fall....Nicholas Esling, aged sixty-one years, was found dead yesterday in the bath-room, by his wife....Dominick Holzmacher, aged forty-five years, died suddenly from heart disease, yesterday, at No. [illegible] Grand street....Edith Parker, aged thirty years, died suddenly yesterday at No. [illegible] Thompson street....Anna Mauser, aged twenty-nine years, died from sun-stroke, yesterday, at No. 117 Third street....Arnold Mahre, who fell from a fire-escape, at No. 116 Attorney street, on the 3d inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOME STREET.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES—A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 1 Broome street, occupied by Silas T. Robbins as a hay and feed store. The fire originated in some unknown manner, and, owing to the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the building, spread with such rapidity that before the firemen arrived the flames had extended to the second and third floors of the structure. Chief Engineer Bates was promptly on the scene, and finding that a lumber-yard in the immediate vicinity was in great danger, ordered a second alarm to be telegraphed, and a large force of firemen, with their apparatus, were soon on the spot. After two hours' arduous labor, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had extended to the surrounding property. The building in which the fire originated was, however, completely gutted. The loss of Mr. Robbins on stock, &c., is estimated at $3,500. He is insured for $6,000. A portion of the first floor of the building was occupied by Peter McAleer as a liquor-store. His loss on stock and fixtures will probably reach $1,500, and is covered by insurance. On the third floor was stored a quantity of furniture owned by Mr. Samuel Backus, whose loss is estimated at $500; no insurance. The fourth floor was occupied as a sail loft by John A. Philip; loss $2,500; no insurance. In the basement Dennis Maloney keeps a junk shop. His loss will not exceed $200, on which there is no insurance. At No. 14 East street is situated the restaurant of Alfred Brown, who sustained a loss of $300, principally by water. The building No. 1 Broome street is owned by Joseph W. Duryee, and is damaged to the extent of $3,500; insured.

During the progress of the fire a serious accident occurred. Hook and Ladder No. 1, while proceeding to the fire in response to the second alarm, was upset when turning the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets, and Alex. McDonald, one of the firemen who was riding on the apparatus, was thrown to the pavement and seriously injured. He was taken to his home by his comrades.

THE VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War held a special meeting last evening at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, to take action on the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to make arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico to the United States forces, on the 14th of September. Gen. Francis E. Pinto presided. The committee reported that the offer of the free use of Hubenstein's Harlem River Park, in which to hold the celebration, had been accepted. The exercises are to consist of a grand ball and an oration. The members of the association will meet on the morning of the 14th at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Worth Monument, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, when they will form in line and march down Broadway to City Hall, and from thence to Peck slip, where they will take the boat for the park. The procession will be headed by the Navy-yard Band, the services of which have been tendered by Rear Admiral Rowan.

A THIRD AVENUE BURGLARY.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Mr. Francis W. Holbrook, of No. 318 Broadway, appeared against Edward Jackson, of No. 241 West Twenty-fifth street, and George Thompson, of Newark, and made affidavit to the effect that the store, No. 765 Third avenue, occupied by Mrs. Eliza J. Smith for the sale of fancy goods, had been burglariously entered on the night of the 18th inst., and kid gloves, cravats, shirts, satchels, rolls of ribbon, knives, and other things to the value of $500 had been taken, and that he believed the two men already mentioned had stolen them, from the fact that they had been arrested with the property in their possession, and moreover that at the time of their arrest they each had on a shirt and full set of studs which he identified as having been taken from the store. Justice Wandell committed the prisoners to answer in default of $2,000 bail each.

CLOSING THE TENTH WARD DENS.

On Wednesday night a raid was made by Sergt. Vredenburgh and fifteen officers of the Tenth Precinct on four disorderly houses in the Tenth Ward. The dens have long been an eye-sore to the respectable persons whose business compels them to pass through the portion of Canal street where they were located. The houses closed are No. 123 Canal street, kept by Peter and Sophia Holleck; No. 117 Canal street, kept by Mary Anderson; No. 47 Christie street, kept by Simon Bauer, and No. 115 Canal street, proprietor's name unknown. Over thirty persons, male and female, were arrested. They were all arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, who held the proprietors for examination, and fined the others $10 each. The owner of No. 115 Canal street was not captured, and no doubt heard that the raid would take place.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

During the year 1867 the New-York University was assessed $1,000 for supposed benefit from the extension of Church street. The University would not pay the assessment, and thereupon a lease of the building for twenty years was sold to William Aitken. On behalf of the Trustees of the University, application was made by their counsel, Mr. Elliot Sanford, to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to set aside the sale, and for an injunction restraining the City from executing the lease to Mr. Aitken. Yesterday Judge Donohue rendered judgment in favor of the University, and granted a perpetual injunction against the City, forbidding execution of the lease.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 32, amounting to $36,534 78; pay rolls paid, number of warrants 87, amounting to $18,078 51; total number of warrants 119, amounting to $54,613 29. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $11,222 18; collection of assessments and interest, $25,733 80; market rents and fees, $403 75; water rents, $1,076 35; licenses, Mayor's office, $51 50; permits, Mayor's office, $710; water permits (to tap pipes,) $105; fees and fines, District Courts, $524; sewer permits, $500; sales vitrified stone pipe, $105 80; Water Purveyor (materials furnished,) $78 10; vault permits, $1,100 12; total, $41,616 60.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

Capt. Kemble, of the American ship Knickerbocker, was yesterday arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell, charged with cruel treatment of a sailor, William Mullen, on board his vessel. It is alleged by the man in question, that Capt. Kemble kept him tied up by the hands to the rigging for forty-eight hours. The Captain says in defense that Mullen did not belong to his ship's company, and that he did not go on board as a sailor, but was a stowaway. If this be so, the case will fall to the ground, as unless the man's name appears on the ship's papers the United States Commissioner has no jurisdiction in the matter. Capt. Kemble was held in $3,000 bail to appear for examination to-day.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Yesterday William Bodine, an engineer on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, went under his engine while at Bergen Point to make some repairs to the pumps, and, finding that the lever interfered with his operations, he shouted to the fireman to throw it forward a little. The fireman raised the lever, and in doing so it flew forward with sufficient force to throw him out of the cab window. The throttle valve opened at the same time, and set the engine in motion, crushing the engineer under the wheels in such a shocking manner that death resulted a short time afterward. Bodine resided in Elizabethport, where he leaves a wife and three children. He was thirty-three years of age, during fifteen of which he had been in the employ of the company.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Cocks, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. G. P. Este, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Edwin L. Stanton, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is at the Hoffman House.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, and Lawrence Barrett, the actor, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Congressman G. W. Hendee, of Vermont, and Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Judge E. E. Williams, of Australia; Junius S. Morgan, of London; Rev. W. E. R. [illegible], of Liverpool; Hon. Frederick W. Seward, of Montrose, N. Y., and Capt. Moodie, of the steam-ship Bothnia, are at the Brevoort House.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Two fires have lately taken place in the London Post Office and Stationery Department, from the spontaneous combustion of the oiled paper used in the telegraph department.

With a view of checking the use of spurious titles of nobility the French Minister of Justice has issued an order forbidding all Judges, Mayors, and other functionaries to add titles to their names unless duly authorized.

In a church belonging to the Jesuits at Chili, there is, according to a German paper published at Valparaiso, the representation of purgatory, in which are seen the figures of the Emperor William, Bismarck, and Dr. Flack.

The *Rock* says that a proposal has been made for the erection, at a cost of £10,000, of a memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, of William Tyndale, to whose efforts in the translation of the Bible we owe so much.

In the English Postmaster General's report it is stated that about 18,700 letters were posted last year without any address whatever, and that nearly 500 of the letters contained cash, checks, or bills of exchange to the value of more than £13,000.

The French *Journal Officiel* contains a decree authorizing the creation at Nouméa, in New-Caledonia, of a bank of issue, with a capital of 4,000,000 of francs. The statutes of the new institution, in eighty-six articles, are annexed to the decree.

The *Soir* publishes the following note: "Letters from London announce the result of examinations passed at Woolwich by the Prince Imperial. He has been placed, among the pupils of his standing, in the first class for riding, in the third for fortification, and in the second for artillery."

The East Sussex *News* reports an extraordinary marriage at Jevington last week. The bride had no arms, and the ring had to be placed on the third toe of her left foot. At the conclusion of the ceremony she signed the register, holding the pen with her toes, in a very decent "hand."

The value of the gold imported into the United Kingdom in the first half of this year was computed at £7,706,496, as compared with £8,964,081 in the corresponding period of 1873, and £8,107,249 in the corresponding period of 1872. In these totals Australian gold figured for £2,874,152, £4,655,869, and £3,056,235, respectively.

The number of gallons of proof British spirits consumed in the United Kingdom for the year ending December last was 28,908,501; the proportion being, England nearly 16,000,000 gallons, Scotland nearly 7,000,000, and Ireland not quite six and a quarter millions. This is a bad record for the Scotch.

A telegram from Madrid announces that recently the Carlists made an attempt to carry off Espartero from his estate at Chumbrera, near Logroña. It was, however, frustrated by the timely arrival of a cavalry escort, sent by Gen. Zabala, who had previously warned Espartero of the danger he ran in visiting Chumbrera.

During the past month that old constitutional institution, the British jury, has been exhibiting its antipathy to such an upstart as the railway interest. There have been tried at the assizes several actions for compensation for personal injury, and in each of them the jury took special care to make the defendants pay heavily for the injuries sustained by the plaintiffs.

Queen Isabella has been summoned by her Parisian butcher and other tradesmen for non-payment of bills. Her Majesty's defense is that she contracted with her cook to supply the royal table at twelve francs a day per head, exclusive of wines. The court has taken a week to consider whether the ex-Queen of Spain shall be put on oath to answer the evidence given on these domestic particulars.

The *Popolo Romano* states that the Vatican has given instructions to the Papal Nuncios in France, Austria, and Portugal to obtain a declaration from these Powers to the effect that they renounce their right to exclude candidates in case of the election of a Pope. In return the Vatican would be willing to allow a revision of the present concordats. The Papal Government desires also to enter into negotiations with Spain.

In London, the other day, George Dewar, a child only eleven years of age, was charged with attempting to pass a forged check for £15 10s., which had evidently been stolen from the office of his employers. The little culprit, who is the son of respectable parents, said he found the check in King William street, and that he wanted the money to go to Scotland to see his sister. Messrs. Gosling, bankers, Fleet street, upon whom the check had been drawn, in consideration of the child's tender years, withdrew the charge, and the prisoner was handed over to his father.

The Roman Catholic priest of Derenburg, Darmstadt, has been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for introducing politics into the pulpit. Fifteen votes having been given in his parish for the Liberal candidate at a recent election for the Reichstag, he preached the next Sunday on the betrayal of Christ, and gave his hearers to understand that the fifteen voters resembled Judas. At the instance of the Burgermeister, a prosecution was thereupon ordered, and though numerous witnesses were called to deny the political character of the sermon, the charge was established.

The Cashel correspondent of the Clonmel *Chronicle* writes: "For the past twenty years so great a growth of mushrooms has not been known. Day after day hundreds of basketfuls have been gathered, and so plentiful have they become that a gallon measure is sold for one penny. In one case we observed two policemen who brought into town a car loaded with mushrooms, and they have afforded to the poor an excellent substitute for milk and butter with their meals. If we are to believe the old saws of old women, (if women are ever old,) this abundance of mushrooms forebodes a cheap and plentiful year of food, little sickness, and a great increase of births."

A host of pleasing attentions have lately been showered on the Sultan of Turkey. The other day the Viceroy of Egypt gave him an ironclad, and now his Majesty's mother, the Validé Sultana, has kindly told the Grand Vizier that she will herself pay the cost of thirty field-pieces, gun-carriages and all complete, for her son. This present is in addition to twenty other pieces of Krupp artillery which her Highness a short time ago good-naturedly gave for the troops. The Sultan is also treating himself to a few guns, and the Grand Vizier, by his Majesty's command, has just signed a contract with the local representative of the Krupp foundry at Essen for 200 field-pieces for the Turkish army, the cost of the order to be defrayed out of the Sultan's own privy purse.

The following circular has been published in Europe: On the 14th of September next and following days a conference composed of men belonging to different churches, and desiring the great future union of Christians, will meet at Bonn. The purpose of this conference is to examine the formulæ of faith of the first centuries of the Church, as also the doctrines and institutions which were held essential and indispensable in the universal Church of the East and the West before the great separation. There is no question whatever of a union by absorption or a fusion of the different churches, but of the establishment of an ecclesiastical communion on the basis of "unity in things necessary," with the maintenance of every Church's peculiarities which do not alter the substance of the ancient faith.

The Committee of the Reunion of the Churches.

DOLLINGER.

An account is given by the Cape Coast correspondent of the *Western Morning News* of a very important "palaver" convoked by Capt. Lees to induce the Awoonahs to sign a treaty of peace with the Accras and Addahs. The former had been the allies of the Ashantees in the late war, but it was now thought desirable to establish cordial relations between all the tribes of the coast. A meeting having taken place between the hostile parties for this purpose, the interpreter, standing forth, delivered the Administrator's message to the Awoonahs, and said: "You have not now the Ashantees to protect you, and we want you to be our allies. If such does not please you, there is no need to conceal the fact that we think it necessary for us to take an active part in protecting our interests, and showing we intend to maintain our rights and enforce our power. Do you doubt there are Ashantees present? For I will call them, and you will hear what they have to say." Then there stood in the open space an Ashantee messenger, bearing his emblematic two-handed sword, who told the Awoonahs his people were at peace with the English, and to be their friends for ever. After some trouble "finish" was [illegible] by those who had lately been [illegible]

THE GEORGETOWN RIOT.

ARRIVAL OF THE BESIEGED MAN IN CHARLESTON.

MESSAGES FROM THE SHERIFF, CONGRESSMAN RAINEY, AND OTHERS—THE ASSAILANTS IN JAIL—THINGS QUIETING DOWN.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 18.

By the North-eastern Railroad train last evening Senator W. H. Jones and Dr. J. B. Thompson, both colored, arrived from Georgetown, having left there at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Jones, who is the leader of the anti-Bowley faction, represents things as being rather warm in his portion of the country. He says that when the Bowleyites attacked his house on Thursday night they surrounded it by a band of regularly-organized black Kuklux, who had pass-words and signs, and who hid behind the bushes and trees, and kept up a lively fusillade nearly all night. The pass-word was "Gabe," and whoever failed to give it was incontinentally shot at. Jones says that he never before appreciated the benefits and uses of those Legislative documents which cost the State so much. That he barricaded the doors and windows of his house with House and Senate journals, and by this means managed to save the lives of the inmates. Two persons were severely wounded, Dr. J. B. Thompson and Henry Harrison, colored. The garrison fired about twenty-five rounds at the Bowley men, but, in consequence of the darkness, could not hit them. As has been already stated, the riot began at the Bowley meeting, and was continued for three days without intermission. On Thursday the Sheriff of the county addressed the following letter to Jones, who is the commanding officer of the Militia:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GEORGETOWN, Aug. 14.

To Col. W. H. Jones, Fifth Regiment, First Division, N. G. S. C.:

SIR: I deem it necessary for me to call on you for one company of Militia as my *commi possetatas (sic)* to enable me to arrest with safety fourteen violators of the law in the capacity of midnight assassins, and at the same time to act in suppressing the violence which our town is now threatened with, until I can get a sufficient guard for the jail for the prevention of escape of the prisoners.

S. R. CARR, Sheriff G. C.

The fourteen "violators" alluded to are James A. Bowley, Peter Woodbury, Benjamin Samplett, Anthony Jaudong, Appollas Jaudong, John Smiley, Henry Clark, D. P. Reynolds, Henry Smith, J. J. D. Coit, George Pauley, Frank Penny, and W. R. Beamer. These are all negroes. In compliance with the request of the Sheriff, Jones furnished a company of the Militia, and, after some trouble, all of the "violators" were arrested and lodged in jail. Since then things have remained quiet, and although a good deal of excitement and anxiety prevails, no actual rioting has taken place. Jones left Georgetown yesterday morning under the protection of a mounted guard of twenty-five men, and came to Gourdin's Station, where he took the train. The jail is guarded day and night by a company of Militia, and Jones' residence, where the Militia's ammunition is stored, is also guarded. The intendant of the town has closed all the bar-rooms. The white citizens of the place have not taken any part in the row, which is composed entirely of the opposing factions of the blacks.

Senator Jones, who leaves Charleston for Columbia this morning, bears with him the following letters from the Sheriff. The first is addressed to Chief Justice Moses, and is as follows:

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Aug. 16.

To Hon. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice:

I would respectfully represent to your Honor the necessity of an extra session of court, as our jail is full of desperadoes, who have been committing all kinds of depredations. We have to keep a guard of twenty continually at the jail to prevent their escape, and as our town can ill afford this additional expense, the law-abiding citizens of this place pray that you will take the matter into consideration at once, as domestic violence is spreading terror enough in the land, and unless the majesty of the law be forthwith vindicated, the prosperity of our town will be laid waste, and the bodies of men, women, and children mangled and slaughtered. As there have been three men mortally wounded already, terrible danger is imminent. This band of assassins and midnight marauders is headed by James A. Bowley, who, desperate beyond degree, will not leave a man to tell the tale of his rapine and infamy. For God's sake and the sake of the lives so dear, and for the sake of the peace and dignity of our Commonwealth, interpose in our behalf with the strong arm of the law. Give us a session of court immediately, and it would save the lives, liberties, and property of the people. I am, &c.,

S. R. CARR, Sheriff.

The other is addressed to the Governor, and is as follows:

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 16, 1874.

Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr., Governor:

I, S. R. Carr, Sheriff of Georgetown, would respectfully represent to your Excellency that I find it impossible to protect the citizens of this town and county from a band of desperadoes and midnight assassins who have set at defiance all law and order, and are committing depredations unknown in the annals of history, overpowering my deputies and the Police force. Peace has only been restored by the militia and the assistance of Col. W. H. Jones, our Senator. Three have been mortally wounded, and, the same night, the residence of Mr. Jones was attacked, and a continual fire kept up from 11:30 to 3:30 o'clock, the house and his furniture being literally riddled with bullets, besides shooting two men who happened to be in the house. This is, therefore, to pray that your Excellency will send at once a detachment of United States troops if you would further prevent the carnage and bloodshed from that band of midnight marauders and assassins, headed by the infamous Jas. A. Bowley, who, desperate beyond degree, will not leave a man to tell the tale of his rapine, pillage, and infamy. For God's sake, and the sake of lives so dear, and for the sake of the peace and dignity of our commonwealth, dispatch here a detachment of United States troops; it would be saving the lives, liberties and property of the people and peace and order restored and preserved.

S. R. CARR, Sheriff.

In addition to these, Jones bears with him a letter signed by Congressman Rainey and the Solicitor and Sheriff of the County. It is as follows:

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Aug. 16, 1874.

To His Excellency Gov. Moses:

We, citizens of this community, feeling a deep apprehension for the safety of our lives, liberty, and property, deem it our bounden duty to lay before your Excellency the following statement of facts, and respectfully ask that you delay not in taking steps whereby peace and security may be assured: On Wednesday last a precinct meeting was called at the Court-house for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. Soon after, or immediately preceding its organization, a difficulty occurred between James A. Bowley and S. P. Gipson, both members of opposing factions, but Republicans. At the time referred to firearms were brought into prompt use; however, the party aimed at escaped uninjured, but a youth standing near by was shot; fortunately the wound is not considered fatal. The Sheriff with commendable promptitude was soon on the spot and succeeded in making an arrest, but was unable to secure the prisoner by reason of one Peter Woodbury and others interfering. All this was done so unexpectedly that he had not time to call to his assistance the bystanders or *posse comitatus*. This disturbance passed off and order was partially restored. The night following (Thursday) a large number of armed men, composing the Bowley faction, committed an unwarranted and dastardly assault upon the residence of W. H. Jones, where a half dozen friends had gathered in social intercourse. The assailants were armed and equipped with Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers. They commenced firing on the house about midnight, and continued until the break of day, when they stealthily returned to their hiding places. The result of this attack is three men wounded and the house literally riddled, having received about 200 shots. Without any effective defense, the half dozen men were kept under a murderous fire for upward of five hours. As good fortune would have it, none were killed, though wounded. This led to the arrest by the Sheriff of a number of the would-be assassins. This was effected under great disadvantage and risk of life, and only with the aid of the Militia, so great was the excitement and the demand of the hour; the fact is, Militia is now on duty guarding the jail and the town, for the protection of the prisoners and the community, particularly for the latter, which is laboring under a feverish excitement and anxiety. At the time the arrests were made it was almost impossible for the Sheriff to prevent his posse from shooting the prisoners down before getting them to jail. We feel that imminent danger is pending in our midst, as threats are loud and frequent that if the prisoners are allowed to come out on bail or writ, bloodshed will be inevitable, and the town sacked and burned. This confusion grew out of a factious spirit of opposition, composed of the country people on the one hand and the town people on the other, consequently taliation and retaliation is rampant. That you may have an idea, in open day Bowley's residence was attacked, on which occasion the Sheriff was powerless to quell the fury of the enraged. Luckily the crowd was persuaded to desist their work, or the house would have been demolished. These and other reasons have filled us with apprehensions that cannot be easily allayed; therefore, we petition, in behalf of every member of this community, to your Excellency for protection. If you can procure one company of United States troops we would be perfectly satisfied. The Sheriff and Intendant, feeling their inability to protect the town, have written the Commandant at Charleston requesting troops. We omitted to mention the fact of the mail coach being stopped on entering the town on Thursday night, and inquiry made for Congressman Rainey. On being replied to, four shots were fired at the coach, and the driver ordered to take another direction.

S. R. CARR, Sheriff G. C.
SAM'L T. ATKINSON, Solicitor.
GEO. R. CONGDON, Intendant.
J. H. RAINEY, M. C.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the real position of the two opposing factions on the Gubernatorial question. Jones says that he only signed the petition for the removal of Anderson, the trial justice who committed the Waccamaw rioters, because it was numerously signed by his constituents, and he was requested to sign it. He says that, as far as the Gubernatorial nomination is concerned, he does not believe that Moses can be elected, and if he is sent as a delegate to the State Convention he is willing to be bound to support any man that his constituents instruct him to vote for. He says that Bowley has frequently said in his speeches that he intended to support neither Moses nor Chamberlain. As matters now stand, Bowley and his delegates are all locked up in the jail, which is guarded by the militia. The Jones party were to have held their meeting yesterday, to elect delegates to the convention, which meets to-day to nominate delegates to the State Nominating Convention.

RENOUNCING MASONRY TO BECOME A CATHOLIC.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the death at Keokuk of an old man named Bernard Slaven, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and the circumstances connected therewith. The deceased was formerly a prominent Mason, but within the past few weeks he decided, while under the influence of a number of Catholics, to join their church and renounce Masonry. He also signed a will disposing of his money and property to the amount of over $12,000. This document was opened and read by the Clerk of the Circuit Court a few days ago. It bequeaths $3,000 to the Sisters of Charity of Keokuk, $3,000 to Mar[illegible] [illegible] to the Sisters of Visitation of [illegible] [illegible] to Rev. W. W. Dunn, of the Catholic Church of Keokuk. The Masons charge that he was induced to sign the will through improper influences, and will probably make an effort to break it. The deceased was in charge of the Commissioners of Insanity at the time of his death, the Masons having applied to them to take charge of him.

A PERILOUS PASSAGE.

INCIDENT OF A MAIL STEAMER'S VOYAGE FROM AUSTRALIA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The following statements, signed "Many Passengers," appear as a communication in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 13th inst.:

"It is with a feeling of regret that we make known the following facts: On the 4th of July last we sailed from Sydney in the mail steamer Macgregor, with about sixty passengers. We felt some uneasiness on noticing that the vessel was very deeply laden, drawing twenty-two feet six inches of water aft. On passing the Heads we found that it was blowing a light gale from the south, with a moderate sea running. The vessel was so deep in the water that every sea that struck her made a clean breach across her deck. For the first few hours there were not more than two feet of water on deck; but as this water gradually penetrated the vessel she sunk in the water little by little, and at length became completely at the mercy of the waves, which washed over her deck to the depth of about five feet. This was toward 6 P. M. on the 4th. About 10 o'clock the same night the steering gear, which is worked by a somewhat complicated steam apparatus, ceased to act, owing to a break in the steam-pipe connecting it with the boiler. Shortly after this, and from a cause which the engineer declines to explain satisfactorily, the engines stopped, and for several hours after worked only at intervals. If our situation was bad before it was now very much worse. The steam steering gear was broken, the hand steering gear was out of order, the engines were stopped or working only at intervals, and the lodgment of water in the ship's hold was steadily though slowly increasing. The vessel became so unmanageable that she went twice round the compass. Had the gale increased at this time our chance of escape would have been small. This is not the opinion of timid and inexperienced passengers, but of persons competent to judge, themselves sea-faring men and masters of vessels of long standing. From 10 o'clock P. M. on the 4th till 4 A. M. on the 5th the vessel was lying helpless in the trough of the sea, laboring heavily. She was so deep in the water that it was impossible to prevent an occasional sea from entering the deck saloon and after cabin, occupied by ladies and children. The water washed along the saloon and into the staterooms and passengers' berths, some of which remained wet for many days after. About 4 A. M. Sunday the hand steering gear was made serviceable and the ship again became manageable. On Sunday, June 5, it continued to blow from the south-west, with a moderate sea running till about 4 P. M., when the breeze abated. From that time until we reached Kandaua on Monday, July 13, the pumps were at work on and off, endeavoring to lighten the vessel, with but little success, although we were burning about thirty tons of coal per day. A few days after leaving Sydney the wheel chain parted, and the steam steering gear not having been repaired, though ample time had intervened since the former accident, the vessel again became unmanageable. This was by daylight and in calm weather, so that no serious result occurred. On reaching Kandaua the passengers united in sending a protest to Mr. Woods, the company's agent there, against allowing the ship to proceed on her voyage in an unseaworthy condition, and recommended that she should be lightened by 300 tons. This protest was disregarded. Thus, a vessel valued at some £60,000, her cargo and the lives of about 200 persons were wantonly endangered for the sake of carrying 300 tons of coal above the vessel's capacity.'

THE ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The call issued by the Republican State Committee of Arkansas for a convention in Little Rock, refers in the following terms to the constitutional convention now in session in that State:

"On the 23d day of April, 1874, Elisha Baxter pretending to be Governor of Arkansas, by proclamation, convened the Legislature in extraordinary session; and, in obedience to that call, under the protection of bayonets in the hands of Baxter's adherents, a sufficient number of persons assembled and pretended to organize themselves into a legislative body for the State of Arkansas. This pretended legislature passed a law submitting the question to the people whether or not they would have a constitutional convention. Under the provisions of the act alluded to, a body of men, claiming and pretending to be delegates to a Constitutional Convention, have assembled at the capital, and are now engaged in framing a constitution, which at an early day, it is presumed, will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The legality of the proclamation issued by Elisha Baxter, and the question as to whether the persons who pretended to be and acted as members of the General Assembly in May last were in fact such, and whether, if they were, they had the power to call a Constitutional Convention, are questions that will ultimately be passed upon by Congress, and need not be discussed at this time. In view of the fact that the pretended Constitution may be submitted to the people at an early day, the committee has deemed it prudent to call a convention of the Republican Party on the 15th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the State-house, in the City of Little Rock, for the purpose of taking into consideration what line of policy it will pursue in the present exigency. Without organization and unity of action we cannot accomplish anything; with a thorough organization we can accomplish whatever we may undertake."

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

The following sad story comes from Hartford: "A few weeks since a woman made application to Mrs. Slyuter, of the Hartford Union for Home Work, for assistance, stating that her husband, a printer by trade, was entirely out of employment, and that the family were suffering for the necessities of life. She asked first of all for work for herself, and a place was given her as assistant in the kitchen of the coffee-house. She remained there for some little time, and, gaining the confidence of her employers, she borrowed $5 for the purpose of paying her husband's expenses to Boston, hoping that he might be more successful there in obtaining employment. He went, and from office to office made application for work, but without success. His money being exhausted, he resolved to return to Hartford, and actually made the journey from Boston on foot. But the fatigue, added to hunger and destitution, made him ill, and his wife was obliged to leave her work in order to care for him. On Saturday morning last one of his little children came in great haste for Mrs. Sluyter to say that her father was dying. She went at once to the house, but before she reached there the unfortunate man was dead. He was found in a sitting posture, leaning his hand upon the window casement, where he had tried to find relief from the close atmosphere of the crowded little attic room. He was evidently a gentleman, of fine personal appearance, and it was ascertained that his father, a citizen of New-York in good circumstances, had sent him off because he had not made a match agreeable to the family. The house was destitute of all comfort—there was a bed on the floor, on which the unfortunate man was placed, and the last offices were performed by Capt. Houghton, who procured from the town officers a coffin in which to place the remains. The body was interred in the Potter's field in the old North Cemetery, the town furnishing a hack to convey the only mourners—the wife, child, and mother-in-law—to the grave, where the last sad rites were performed by Capt. Sluyter and his estimable wife, they being unable to find a minister at the time of the funeral, 10 o'clock A. M. The father of the deceased was notified of the death, but as yet nothing has been heard from him."

RECOVERY OF SPEECH.

A very curious case, but one well authenticated, of sudden physical affliction and as sudden recovery, is reported from Pittsburg, Penn. Nearly seven months ago a young lady named Agnes Holtzman, living with her parents in that city, was suddenly afflicted with dumbness. The physicians could give no explicit cause for the affliction, and all the remedies failed to effect a cure. She was totally deprived of speech, and from that time until a few days ago was compelled to communicate to her friends by signs or writing. She had given up all hope of recovery, but last Sunday morning recovered her full powers of speech as suddenly as she had been deprived of them seven months before.

VALUATION OF ILLINOIS.

Returns of the assessments of taxable property in Illinois have been returned to the Auditor's Office at Springfield from all the counties except two—Monroe and Madison. The total value of property assessed in the returned counties in 1873 was $1,194,221,550, and that of 1874 is $1,093,770,176, being a falling off of $100,451,374. This is not the result of shrinkage in values, but it is caused by a lower valuation having been made by the assessors. Neither of the totals above mentioned includes railroad property nor the capital stock assessments which were made by the State Board. These items last year amounted to $85,507,532.

GEN. LEE'S MONUMENT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the Richmond sculptor, has just returned from a visit to the Vermont quarries, where he selected and has sent to this city a very large and splendid snow-white marble, from which he will fashion his celebrated recumbent figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, (now in plaster,) intended for the tomb of that renowned Confederate leader and hero at Lexington, Va. As a work of art, this of Valentine has been spoken of in terms of highest praise. When it shall be put in all-enduring marble it will indeed be worthy of his fame. Mr. Valentine brought with him a number of skilled workmen, who will immediately commence to develop the statuary."

THREE LOTTERY DEALERS ARRESTED.

Three more policy dealers were held to bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. They gave their names as Isaac Lindo, No. 1,207 Broadway, George Allen, No. 522 Sixth avenue, and John Mack, No. 418 Sixth avenue. Officer Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered the establishments of the two first named and arrested them after purchasing a lottery ticket from each. Mack was arrested by Officer Wilson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on complaint of Thomas Cossens, of No. 37 East Forty-fourth street. The prisoners were put under $1,000 bail each to appear for trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	West. Union s3.	76½
600	do	76⅝
2000	do	76¾
200	do	76⅝
400	do	76⅝
300	do s3.	76⅝
700	do b3.	76¾
400	do	76⅝
400	do s3.	76⅝
400	do c.	76⅝
2300	do b3.	76¾
400	do	76¾
300	do s3.	76¾
400	do b3.	76⅞
400	do s3.	76¾
200	do	76¾
900	Pacific Mail	47⅜
200	do c.	47⅜
200	do s3.	47¼
200	do	47⅛
100	do b3.	47⅛
300	do	47⅛
300	do	47¼
400	do b3.	47⅜
100	do c.	47¼
200	do	47¼
500	Lake Shore s3.	73¼
2700	do	73⅜
100	do c.	73⅜
1200	do	73¼
1100	do	73⅜
300	do s3.	73⅜
800	do b3.	73½
100	do b5.	73½
500	do	73½
100	do c.	73½
100	North-western	38¾
100	do	38⅞
50	do	38¾
100	do	38⅝
500	do s3.	38⅜
200	do b3.	38⅝
200	do	38⅝
100	North-west. Pf.	56½
500	Rock Island c.	101⅝
700	do b3.	101¾
100	do	101⅝
100	do s3.	101½
700	do	101½
200	do s3.	101½
100	do c.	101½
200	do b3.	101⅝
500	do	101¾
700	Union Pacific	29½
600	do s3.	29½
300	do	29⅝
400	do	29½
100	do b3.	29½
300	do s3.	29⅜
300	do	29⅜
1200	do	29½
100	do b3.	29⅜
200	do	29⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. c.	102⅞
100	do	102⅞
300	St. Paul	35⅛
200	Ohio & Miss	24¾
100	do c.	24¾
25	C., C. & I. C.	13
300	Tol. & Wabash	36⅛
100	do	36
600	do	36⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, R., '81	117½
24,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 12.	116⅜
$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new series	57¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup	57½
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st	23½
1,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup	47
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	104½
9,000	N. J. C. 1st, n	104½
5,000	Erie 3d	100
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103
11,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	104¾
1,000	On. & M. Con.	91
12,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85
5,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	84½
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	84½
12,000	do	84
2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	70
3,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st	78½
4,000	W. U. Tel. 7s	99½
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	80
1,000	L. Sh. Con. R., 1st	97¼
35	D. & H. Canal	113¾
100	Pac. Mail b. c.	47¼
100	do s3.	47¼
500	do	47⅜
200	do c.	47⅜
1100	do b3.	47⅜
50	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103
200	do	102⅞
200	do b3.	102⅞
60	do	103
300	do	102⅞
100	L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	73½
100	do s3.	73⅜
300	do b3.	73½
500	do s3.	73½
1500	do b3.	73⅝
900	do	73⅝
200	do b3.	73¾
2300	do	73⅝
100	do b3.	73¾
100	do	73⅝
500	do s3.	73⅝
5	Adams Ex. b. c.	106
100	Erie b. c.	32⅝
100	do	32½
600	do	32⅝
100	Harlem b. c.	125
100	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	29⅜
100	do	29⅜
400	do b3.	29½
300	do b3.	29⅝
700	do s3.	29½
300	do	29½
500	do	29⅝
100	do b3.	29⅝
100	do s3.	29⅝
200	do	29½
10	N. J. Cen. b. c.	106¼
17	do c.	106¼
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56½
200	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	76¾
400	do	76¾
400	do b3.	76¾
500	do	76⅝
200	do s3.	76⅝
300	do	76¾
900	do	76⅝
100	do b3.	76⅝
300	do	76¾
600	do b3.	76⅞
200	do s3.	76¾
1100	do	76⅞
200	do c.	76⅞
1400	do b3.	77
1000	do	77
100	do c.	77
400	do b3.	77⅛
300	do	77⅛
500	do s3.	77
600	do	77
100	do b3.	76⅞
700	do b3.	77⅛
100	do s60.	76½
500	do s3.	77
400	do b3.	77⅛
500	do	77⅛
700	do b3.	77¼
500	do s3.	77⅛
500	do	77⅛
100	do b3.	77⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	38⅝
200	do s3.	38½
100	do	38¾
800	T., W. & W. b. c.	36
400	do b3.	36⅛
200	do	36⅛
100	C. & R. I. b. c. b3.	101¾
100	do s3.	101¾
100	do	101¾
700	do	101⅞
400	do b3.	102
650	do	102
300	do	102¼
100	do	102⅛
600	do	102
100	do s3.	101⅞
400	do b3.	102
10	P., F. W. & C. G'd	93½
1200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35¼
200	do	35⅜
200	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. b3.	
100	do b. c. s3.	53¼
100	do b. c. s3.	53½
25	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	130
200	Del., L. & W. b. c.	107⅞
100	do	108
100	C. & Alt. b. c. s3.	104
200	O. & M. b. c.	24½
100	do	24⅝
100	do	24½
400	do	24⅝
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	13¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100	Western Un. s3.	77
1100	do	77
300	do b3.	77
200	do s3.	76⅞
200	Erie	32⅝
100	Lake Shore b3.	73⅜
1000	do s3.	73½
100	do	73⅜
100	do s3.	73⅜
200	do	73⅜
100	do b3.	73⅝
1000	Pacific Mail s3.	47¼
100	do	47¼
200	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	102¾
300	Union Pacific s3.	29½
1300	do	29½
100	Rock Island	102
300	Tol. & Wab.	36
60	Morris & Essex	96
100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅝
200	C., C. & I. C.	13¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	117⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b. c.	116½
20,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	110½
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b. c. c.	116
10,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	113¾
2,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, N. Ss.	57¼
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	85
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	84½
5,000	Wes. Pa. Bs. b. c.	82
100,000	C. P. G. Bs. b. c.	90¼
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. G. Bs. b. c.	79½
300	W. Un. Tel. b. c. b3.	77
300	do	77
400	do s3.	76⅞
100	do	77
100	do c.	76⅞
300	do	76⅞
200	do	77
200	do	77⅛
100	do	77
1000	do b3.	77⅛
100	do s3.	77⅛
500	do	77⅛
1000	do b3.	77¼
100	do c.	77¼
600	do	77¼
30	United States Ex.	68¼
10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	74½
1200	Pacific Mail b. c.	47⅛
300	do b3.	47¼
300	do	47¼
100	do b3.	47⅜
100	Erie b. c. s3.	32⅝
300	do	32⅝
700	do	32⅝
100	do b3.	32¾
100	Harlem b. c.	125½
300	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	29½
800	do	29½
5	N. J. Central	106
50	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	73¼
200	do	73½
100	do	73⅝
1000	do s10.	73½
1500	do	73⅝
500	do b3.	73¾
200	do	73¾
100	do s3.	73¾
1600	do b3.	73⅞
1200	do	73⅞
100	do	74
200	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	38¾
1000	do	38⅝
100	do b15.	38¾
100	do	38¾
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56¼
100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	101¾
400	do b3.	101⅞
100	do	101⅞
700	do b2.	102
500	C., M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	35½
300	do	35⅝
600	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	36¼
200	do	36⅜
100	Chi. & Alton	104
40	Chi., Bur. & Q.	108¼
300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	115⅞
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st c.	94
100	Quicksilver	27½
100	do	27¾
100	do	28
200	do	29
100	do s3.	29
100	Quicksilver Pref.	32
700	West. Union b3.	77⅛
2000	do	77⅜
100	do s5.	77⅜
200	do s3.	77⅜
800	do	77⅜
1200	do b8.	77½
100	Erie b30.	32⅞
100	do	32⅞
100	do b3.	32⅝
500	do	32¾
200	Lake Shore	74⅛
100	do s3.	74
1100	do	74⅛
800	do s3.	74
500	do	74⅛
100	do b3.	74⅛
1800	do	74⅛
1000	do s3.	74⅛
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¾
600	Union Pacific b3.	29⅝
600	do	29⅝
2200	do b3.	29¾
100	North-western	38⅞
400	do	39
100	do b15.	39
100	do b3.	39
200	do	38⅞
250	North-western Pf.	56¾
100	do	56⅞
200	Rock Island b3.	102
100	do	102
100	St. Paul	35¾
200	do	35⅝
200	St. Paul Pref.	53¾
100	do b3.	54
100	do s3.	53¾
300	Ohio & Miss. b3.	24⅞
500	do	24⅞
100	C., C. & I. C.	13¼
100	Tol. & Wab.	36½
100	do b15.	36⅝
300	do b3.	36⅝
200	do	36⅝
100	do	36⅝
200	do b3.	36⅝
900	Pacific Mail s3.	47⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

While the Wall street markets have been utterly devoid of excitement to-day, bordering almost on flatness, so far as outside news is concerned, the result of the day's dealings shows a fair volume of business at good to strong prices, and much reason to hope that the Autumn trade revival is not very remote. The features of the transactions have been the steady advance in Stocks and Gold, and the firm tone of most of the Railway Mortgages. The market for securities at the Stock Exchange opened rather quiet, and in the preliminary sales prices betrayed symptoms of weakness, with the bulk of the dealings in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, and Union Pacific. The decline ranged from ⅛@¼ in North-western, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash, C. C. & I. C., and Rock Island. Western Union, New-York Central, and Lake Shore were ⅛@⅜ higher. At the First Board there was a recovery by the weak Shares and a corresponding advance in the firm Stocks, Western Union selling up from 76½ to 77⅛; Lake Shore from 73½ to 73¾; Rock Island from 101⅝ to 102; Union Pacific and New-York Central each ¼, and the remainder ⅛ ℘ cent., or steady at yesterday's closing rates. Large amounts of each of these Stocks, excepting New-York Central, North-western, and Wabash, changed hands, the sales in Western Union at the first call reaching over 14,000 shares. In the afternoon dealings the market ruled firm, and became a degree stronger at the close, the final prices being generally the highest of the day. The sales, however, were less voluminous than those of the morning. As compared with Wednesday's last prices the improvement is: In North-western Preferred, 1⅛; Western Union and Harlem, each 1; Lake Shore, ⅞; Rock Island, ⅝; St. Paul and Wabash, each ½, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ¼ ℘ cent. The total sales reached 102,000 shares, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail taking the lead. There was also a strong movement manifested in the Railway Mortgages, the advance in some of the leading investments ranging from ½ to 1 ℘ cent. Union Pacific firsts sold at 84; Land Grants, 84½; Incomes, 84¼@85, and the new Sinking Funds, for which the Incomes are now being rapidly converted, at 70, with 71 asked at the close. Western Pacifics brought 82; Iron Mountain first, 84½; Central Pacific Gold Bonds 90¼; Erie, third, 103; Missouri Pacific, first, 78½, and C., C. and I. C., first, 80. Money is unchanged, the market being amply supplied at 2@2½ ℘ cent. for call loans, and prime discounts are quoted at 5@7 ℘ cent. Gold opened quiet at 109⅝, advanced to 109¾, and closed firm at 109⅞. Borrowing rates "flat" and 1 ℘ cent. In the sale of $1,500,000 Gold at the Sub-treasury there were twenty-four bids submitted, aggregating $4,733,000, and ranging in price from 109.30 to 109.60. The awards were made at prices from 109.53 to 109.60. Under the influence of the low rates and weak condition of Exchanges, and the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to-day to 3½ from 4 ℘ cent., a check has been given to the export of Specie, and of the $600,000 under engagement yesterday for shipment by to-day's steamers, $250,000 were withdrawn. The Bank of England rate is still ⅛ above the rate in the open market. Foreign Exchanges are weak and dull at $4 86½@$4 87, and $4 86¾@$4 87¼ for good to prime 60 days' sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand, actual business prices. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $41,000 on account of interest, and $2,900 in redemption of called bonds. State Securities have been dull to-day, the only Exchange sales being in Tennessees, and the price in these a fraction lower. Government Bonds ruled firm on moderate dealings, the entire demand almost being directed toward the coupon issues, and the bulk of the sales confined to 1865s, new, at 116⅜@116½. Bank shares were entirely neglected. The Customs receipts to-day were $650,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare with those of Wednesday, as follows:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¾	117⅞
American Gold	109¾	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½$4 87
New-York Cen. & Hud.	102⅞	102¾
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅜	102
Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅜
St. Paul, Common	35⅛	35⅝
St. Paul, Preferred	53⅛	53¾
Western Union	76½	77½
Union Pacific	29½	29¾
Lake Shore	73¼	74⅛
Toledo & Wabash	36⅛	36⅝
North-western, Common	38⅜	38⅞
North-western, Preferred	55¾	56⅞
Del. & Lackawanna	107¾	108
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106
Panama	112	112
Erie	32⅝	32¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝	24⅞
C., C., & Ind. Central	13½	13¼
Harlem	124½	125½

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	102⅞	102¾	1,200
Erie	32⅞	32⅝	2,200
Lake Shore	74⅛	73¼	24,100
North-western	39	38½	4,100
North-western Pref.	56⅞	56¼	600
Rock Island	102¼	101½	7,900
Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅛	8,700
St. Paul	35¾	35⅛	2,600
St. Paul Preferred	54	53¼	700
Ohios	24⅞	24½	2,000
Western Union	77⅜	76½	32,800
Wabash	36⅝	36	2,800
Union Pacific	29¾	29⅜	10,600
C., C. and I. C.	13¼	13¼	450
Del., L. and Western	108	107⅞	300
Harlem	125½	125	200
Quicksilver	29	27¼	600
Quicksilver Preferred	32	32	100
Total			102,350

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅞	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118⅛
10-40s, Registered	110½	110⅝
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112⅜
5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The results of the day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank are as follows:

Gold balances	$915,400
Currency balances	1,005,745
Gross clearances	17,593,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$55,695,058
Currency balances	2,854,505
Gold exchanges	7,762,770
Gold balances	969,497

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	30
Ala. 5s, '86	30
Ala. 8s, '88	45
Ark. 6s, Funded	15
Ark. 7s, LR&Ft.S.iss.	5
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	5
Ark. 7s, LR.PB&NO.	5
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	5
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	5
Cal. 7s	110½
Conn. 6s	102½
Ga. 6s	77½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80
Indiana 5s	101
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Kentucky 6s	100
La. 6s	22
La. 6s, new bonds	22
La. 6s, Levee bonds	23
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	100
Mich. 6s, '83	100½
Mich. 7s, '90	100
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98
Mo. l. b., '81-'91 incl.	92½
Mo. Fund. bds., '94	92½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J., '87	92
N. Y. cp. B'ty L'n	106⅞
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78	106
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	106
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	106
N.C. 6s, old, Jan.&Ju.	18
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18
N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J&Ju.	40
N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	40
N.C. 6s, do., c.off J&J.	25
N.C. 6s, do., c.off A&O.	25
N. C. 6s, new, J. & J.	10
Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Ohio 6s, '86	105
R. I. 6s	100½
S. C. 6s	25
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	15
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	15
S. C. 6s, Fd. Act, '66	20
S. C. 6s, Non-F. bds.	5½
Tenn. 6s, old	74
Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.	57½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	74
Tenn. 6s, new, ex cp.	57½
Tenn. 6s, new series	57¼
Va. 6s, old	29
Va. 6s, new bonds, '66	30
Va. 6s, new bonds, '67	30
Va. 6s, consol. bds.	51⅞
Va. 6s, con. 2d ser.	34

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100
Bos., H. & E. 1st	23½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	57½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	47½
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
St. L., J. & C. 1st	95
Chic., R. I. & P.	104½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	104½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102¼
Am. D. I bds	98½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	103½
M. & St. P. 1st LaC. D.	80
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	76½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	82½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	79¼
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs.	78½
Iowa M. 1st 8s	85
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	100¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	102¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	102½
Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	104¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99⅞
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98¼
Long Dock bs	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85
Han. & St. J. 8s Con.	78
Ill. C. 7 ℘ c., '75	102½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	103
Clev. & T. S. F.	100
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	98
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97
Det., M. & T. bs.	97
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97¼
Buff. & State L. 7s	97
L. Shore D. bs.	96
L. Shore C. C. 1st	97
L. Shore C. R. 1st	97¼
L. Shore C. C. 2d	89¾
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s S.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	104⅝
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101½
Har. 1st 7s C.	105¼
Har. 1st 7s R.	105
North Mo. 1st	81½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92½
Ohio & Miss. C.	90½
Cen. Pac. G. bs.	90
West. Pac. bs.	82
Union Pac. 1st bs.	83⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84¼
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	85
Union Pac. S. F.	70
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C. bs.	79½
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	99½
P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
P., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Clev. & P. 3d	100
Clev. & P. 4th	89
Col., C. & I. 1st	80
St. L. & I. M. 1st	84¼
Alton & T. H. 1st	104
Belle. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	94
T., P. & W. 1st W. D.	71
T., P. & W. 2d	49
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	78½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	76

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	111½
Bkrs. & Brkrs. Ass'n	75
Chatham	129
Chemical	1,197¼
City	300
Commerce	116
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	100
Gallatin National	130
Gold Exchange	110
Grocers'	110
Hanover	100⅝
Imp'rs' & Traders'	200
Irving	125
Manhattan	148
Mechanics'	134
Merchants' Ex.	106½
Nassau	105
New-York	120
New-York Nat. Ex.	99
New-York County	200
Ninth National	100
Pacific	165
People's	140
Phenix	99½
Republic	105
St. Nicholas	105
State of New-York	110
Union	137

The Harlem Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.

The American Coal Company, of Alleghany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ℘ cent.*, payable Sept. 10 prox.

Mr. George Bliss, of the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., returned from Europe per steamer Bothnia to-day, after a season of two months' travel on the Continent, which has materially benefited his health.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Tallow, pkgs	12
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Grease, pkgs	11
Copper, bbls	149	Resin, bbls	774
Cotton, bales	193	Spirits Turp., bbls	293
Eggs, bbls	987	Pitch, bbls	38
Beans, bbls	159	Tar, bbls	30
Flour, bbls	12,487	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,032
Wheat, bushels	175,580	Lard, tcs	730
Corn, bushels	258,515	Butter, pkgs	2,891
Oats, bushels	93,426	Cheese, pkgs	9,689
Malt, bushels	650	Starch, pkgs	500
Flax-seed, bags	158	Tobacco, hhds	358
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, pkgs	421
Hops, bales	27	Wool, bales	22
Leather, sides	10,574	Whisky, bbls	432

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Prinz Albert, for Bremen—3,552 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark N. E. Celestina, for Leghorn—2,236 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nordcap, for Harlingen—2,275 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Norsk Flag, for Havre—250 cases Naphtha, 2,979 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Leif, for Stockholm—1,671 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Limerick Lass, for Bremen—3,694 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark F. Danovaro, for Cork—30,127 bushels Corn.

By the bark Fortunato, for Cork—23,608 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Le Grazie, for Waterford—28,703 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Pommerania, for Hamburg—53 cases Cigars, 1,702 bags Coffee, 30 pks. Drugs, 75 hhds. Tallow, 19 pks. Honey, 25 cks. Grease, 500 bxs. Bacon, 650 bxs. Cheese, 90 cases Tobacco, 220 bales Tobacco, 5 bxs. Snuff, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 85 bbls. Pork, 120 bbls. Beef, 250 Oars, 22 cases Lobsters, 36 cases Machinery, 39 cases Sewing-machines, 95 bales Leather, 12 bales Istle, 5 cks. Bristle, 2,050 bxs. Extract, 1 case Guns, 50 tcs. Lard, 32 cases Spokes, 32 cases Axes, 10 pks. Skins, 5 pks. Bees-wax, 200 pks. Bark, 25 bbls. Maizena, 12 pks. Hardware, 10 cases Clocks, 469 Hides, 10 bbls. Guts, 5,256 bags Corn, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 215 pks. Hardware.

By the schooner M. Antonio, for Canaries—2,250 cases Refined Petroleum, 150 bxs. Fish, 4,000 feet Lumber, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bales Tobacco, 50 pails Lard, 8 pks. Pails, 3 pks. Chairs, 4 pks. Pumps.

By the bark Schiller, for Bremen—3,855 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Achilles, for Danzig—2,875 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BAGGING—Has continued in good demand, with sales of 700 bales Cloth at 14¼c.@14½c.

BRICKS—Have been in very slack demand as a rule, on the previous basis as to values, which, however, has not been uniformly maintained. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 75; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Park, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

COAL—The trade in all kinds is comparatively slow, with House Cannel quoted about steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ℘ ton.

COCOA—The demand is moderate, with values quoted irregular. Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—In Brazils the market has been ruling somewhat nominal. There has been rather more demand, with the bids, as a rule, under views of sellers. Samples of the Ontario's cargo were on the market, but no trade followed. A sale of 5,000 bags per Aquidneck was reported on private terms....The stock of Rios and Santos in first hands here to-day was estimated at 94,949 bags, and at the outports 42,857 bags, with 61,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been quiet within the previous nominal range; the recent movement (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 1,591 mats Singapore, 533 bags Maracaibo, 199 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day estimated at 45,873 bags and 22,704 mats. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@21¾c., gold; Java, 23½c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@21¾c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@20½c.; Mexican, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Curacoa, 18c.@19c.; and Jamaica, 18c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries has been ruling weak and unsettled, with less business. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,684 bales, of which 372 bales late yesterday, including 645 bales to exporters, 1,027 bales to spinners, and 12 bales on speculation. For future deliveries the market has been active at a decline of 3-16c.@¼c., closing steady at 15 13-16c.@15⅞c., August; 15 23-32c.@15¾c. for September; 15 9-16c. for October, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c. for January, 15 11-16c.@15¾c. for February, 15 31-32c. for March. The sales have been on the basis of Low Middling, as follows: Last evening, after 2 P. M.—September, 1,100 bales at 15 15-16c.; October, 700 bales at 15 23-32c., 1,100 bales at 15 11-16c.; November, 500 bales at 15 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15 13-16c., 200 bales at 15 25-32c., 300 bales at 15¾c.; March, 200 bales at 16 5-32c., 100 bales at 16⅛c., 100 bales at 16 1-16c.; April, 300 bales at 16¼c.; total, 4,700 bales. Sales to-day up to 2 P. M.—September, 2,400 bales at 15⅞c., 200 bales at 15 27-32c., 400 bales at 15 13-16c., 500 bales at 15 27-32c., 600 bales at 15 13-16c., 1,200 bales at 15 25-32c., 300 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15 25-32c., 1,700 bales at 15¾c.; October, 1,300 bales at 15 21-32c.; 2,800 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 19-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 400 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 15 19-32c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 100 bales at 15 19-32c., 500 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 900 bales at 15 17-32c., 200 bales at 15½c., 500 bales at 15 17-32c.; November, 1,000 bales at 15 17-32c., 300 bales at 15½c., 100 bales at 15 15-32c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c.; December, 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 800 bales at 15 17-32c., 1,400 bales at 15½c., 900 bales at 15 7-16c; January, 400 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c.; February, 200 bales at 15¾c.; March, 100 bales at 16c.; April, 100 bales at 16⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 16¼c.; total, 23,200 bales; grand total, 29,200 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,606 bales, and thus far this week 4,861 bales, against 3,993 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,768,063 bales, against 3,579,839 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 10,423 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 72,190 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 128,218 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in somewhat better request since our last, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—Has been without change as to price, on a limited business. Manila Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (½ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EGGS—Have been in fair request and held more confidently within the range of 19c.@26c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 20c.@22c. for fair to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and quoted lower, in most instances 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. under yesterday's prices. Holders have been generally more urgent in their offerings of stock. Shipping extras have been in some request, chiefly on the basis of $5 50@$5 65 for lines of standard to about good, within which range about 3,800 bbls. have been purchased for export. Superfine stock has attracted less attention, but the better qualities have been exceptionally firm, owing in good part to scarcity. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, mainly at $3 60@$4; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 20, chiefly at $4 85@5 10; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 55; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 60@$6 50, mainly at $6@$6 35; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 35; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 25; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 15@$9; St. Louis Extras, $5 50@$9; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$8 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 75@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been very quiet throughout; prices have been depressed and quoted lower. New stock offered with more urgency. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ℘ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $5 20@$6 40 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 35 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request, within the range of from $3 40@$4 22½ for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 10 for White Western; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 650 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 75@$4 22½ ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted fully 2c. a bushel lower, in most instances, under quite liberal offerings, and a moderately active demand, chiefly for export. Toward the close, the reduction in ocean freight rates, especially by steam and sail for Liverpool, tended to stimulate purchases for shipment. The dealings have been, in good part, in ungraded stock. Winter Wheat has also been quoted cheaper, on a fair offering of stock and a restricted call, particularly from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 32 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 31 for prime Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 28@$1 29 for Minnesota stock; $1 24@$1 26½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly car stock; $1 21@$1 22½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 21@$1 21½ for good average stock, in store and afloat; $1 22@$1 24 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 15@$1 30 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 22@$1 28 for lines or boat-loads of Iowa, Duluth, and Minnesota; $1 26@$1 29 for new Red Western; $1 28@$1 33, mostly at $1 29@$1 30 for new Amber do.; $1 25@$1 28 for old Red and Amber Western; and $1 30@$1 42 for new White Western and Southern....Corn has been less sought after, and quoted 1½c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, closing tame. The export purchases have been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels at 80c.@81½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@81½c. for sailing-vessel stock; 81½c.@83c. for Yellow Western, the latter (an extreme rate) for very choice; and 95c.@96c., mainly at 96c., for White Western. And for forward delivery, of White Western, 27,000 bushels, to arrive within two weeks, at 91c. ℘ bushel....Rye dull within the range of 91c.@$1 02 for new and old. Sales confined to small lots of new at from 91c.@95c. from dock and delivered....Barley and Barley Malt quiet and nominal....New Oats have been in much more confident demand at an advance of about 2c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant, especially for prime samples. Old continues scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,500 bushels (part to arrive soon,) at 47c.@53½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 51c.@52c. for average boat-loads; 50c.@58c. for inferior to choice new White do.; mostly at 55c.@56c. for good average samples; and 55c. for old Mixed Western, odd car lots. And for forward delivery, of prime new Mixed Western, 10,000 bushels, September option, at 51¼c. ℘ bushel....Feed has been in rather more request, but within the reduced range of $19@$30 ℘ ton. Included in the sales were 25 tons Rye Feed at $29 ℘ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in ample supply and comparatively moderate request, with Old Crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been quiet, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 35c.@65c. ℘ 100 lbs. New Crop Hay has been in slack demand within the range of 60c.@90c. for the various qualities.

HIDES—Have been quiet and firm; 2,000 Montevideo were sold at 26½c., gold, 60 days.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been reported of 600 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c., currency.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A very moderate movement has been reported in most kinds of stock, at essentially unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—There has been a quiet market, with light supplies. Stocks in first hands here to-day estimated at 3,439 hhds. Porto Rico, 951 hhds. Cuba, 1,948 hhds. English Island, and 2,600 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@47½c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with Strained quoted weak at $2 20. Sales 200 bbls. Black at $2 10; 567 bbls. Strained at $2 20, and 325 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 25 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar dull at $3 75@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in limited demand, with 35c. reported as the best bid for full lots, and 35½c.@36c. asked; sales 50 bbls., not quite prime, at 35c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c. Refined, for early delivery here, at 11½c.@11⅝c. And for early delivery at Philadelphia, at 11c....Refined, in cases, inactive; quoted at 16¾c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price, on a better demand, especially for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Western Mess at $23; 150 bbls. do., (a fancy brand,) at $23 75; and 100 bbls. City Family at $24. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., August, and 250 bbls., September, at $23....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with corn-fed quoted at 9c.@9½c.; and grass-fed at 8¾c.@9c....Cut-meats quiet, with prices showing less buoyancy. Sales embrace 25 bxs. Pickled Bellies, 11 to 12 lbs., at 11¾c.; 25,000 lbs. Pickled do., in bulk, at 11¼c.@11¾c., the latter an extreme rate; 750 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; 750 Smoked do. at 9¼c.; 900 Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; and small lots of Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c....Bacon firm, but very moderately sought after; 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 12c....Lard has been unsettled; quoted lower for early deliveries, and firmer for the later options. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 14c.@14¼c.; 220 tcs. very choice new do., to arrive, at 14½c.; 60 tcs. City Steam within the range of 13½c.@14c., with Refined quoted nominal at 14½c.@14¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs. September options at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., closing with 14¼c. bid; 1,250 tcs., buyer September, at 14½c.@14⅝c.; 2,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11½c.; 1,000 tcs., seller nine months, at 11¼c., and 1,750 tcs., seller twelve months, at 11c.@11¼c....Beef selling slowly in a jobbing way within our range. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in fair request at full previous prices. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 23c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 34c.@38c. for extra choice; 20c.@26c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 27c.@30c. for fancy do....Cheese has been moderately sought after, the demand running almost exclusively on the better grades of stock, which have been quoted about as before. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, with Castile quoted at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The main inquiry for supplies has been in a jobbing way, in which the dealings have been more extensive at firm rates. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have continued in good demand, especially the better grades, on Refining account, with prices ⅛c. higher on good and prime Refining. Sales have been reported of 2,650 hhds. and 160 bxs., embracing 1,300 hhds. Cuba, at 8¼c.; 400 do. on private terms; 350 do., 8c.; 100 do., 7¾c.; 500 do., 7⅞c., and 160 bxs. Centrifugal, at 9¼c. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in active demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c. ℘ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1874	143,372	93,105	228,822	1,602
Receipts since Aug. 1	15,983	13,296	12,899	28
	159,355	106,401	241,721	1,630
Sales since Aug. 1	25,930	19,163	144,157	599
Stock Aug. 20, 1874	133,425	87,238	97,564	1,031
Stock Aug. 21, 1873	102,835	43,014	222,658	7,345

TEAS—There has been a moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 half chests Green, 600 half chests Japan, and 2,000 half chests Oolong.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm on a fairly active movement; sales 355,000 lbs., about Good to strictly Choice, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb....Stearine quiet; best City held at 18½c.; Western at 18c.@18¼c. Offerings light.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 03 ℘ gallon; sales 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights are much lower for Grain, leading to a moderately active movement, and also weak and irregular for general cargo on restricted offerings. In the chartering line there is less animation, with rates favoring shippers. Tonnage for the Grain and Petroleum trades less urgently sought after. The engagements include: To Liverpool, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 7½d., 16,000 bushels do. at 7d., 36,000 bushels do. on private terms; 8,000 bushels do., late last evening, at 8d.; 700 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,800 bxs. Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s. And by sail, 3,000 bushels Grain at 6d.; 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. To Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.; 130 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 15 tons Syrup 25s. To Hamburg, by steam, 250 bales Tobacco at 4s. 6d.; 622 Sewing-machines at 25s. The charters include: An Austrian bark, hence, to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, with 3,300 quarters of Grain at 5s. 4½d.; an Italian brig, hence to Brindisi, for orders, with 6,500 cases Refined Petroleum, on private terms; a bark, hence to a Mediterranean port, with 18,000 cases do., on private terms; a British bark, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 5,000 bbls. Refined do. at 4s. 9d., long lay days; a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 bbls. Refined do., from Philadelphia, same voyage and rates.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Only a limited jobbing demand; prices firmer; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 03½; No. 2 do., 99c., spot; 95¼c., September; No. 3 do., 94c.@94½c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn opened higher; closed rather easier, at 66¾c. for No. 2 Mixed; closed at 66⅜c. bid, spot, August or September; Rejected, 65¾c. Oats active and higher; closed easier at 40¾c. for No. 2, spot; 40¾c. bid, August; 38¼c., September. Rye firm, in fair demand, and higher, at 73c.@74c. for No. 2. Barley quiet, but firm and higher at 94c.@96c.; closing at the outside price. Pork quiet and weak at 22½c.@22¾c., spot; 22⅝c.@22¾c., September. Lard—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at 14⅞c.@15c., spot or September. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky sold at 96c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the call of the Board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 97¾c., August; 94⅛c., September. Corn, 66½c., August and September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 166,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 151,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; some sales lower at $1 09@$1 10 for No. 3 Red; $1 16½@$1 17 for No. 2 do. Corn in fair demand and higher at 67c. for No. 2 Mixed on track and in elevator. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43c.@45c. for No. 2, according to location; 43c. August. Barley dull and unchanged at 87½c.@95c. for No. 3 Spring. Rye higher at 77c.@80c. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork firm and advanced; futures higher at $16 75, seller all the year. Bacon active and higher; sales of small lots at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¾c.@13½c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders, 10⅜c., buyer September; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c., buyer September; Clear Sides, 13½c., buyer August; 14c., buyer September. Lard firm at 14¼c. for Summer. Live Hogs steady at $6@$6 50 for Yorkers; $6 50@$7 for Bacon; $7@$7 75 for Butchers. Cattle quiet and steady at $2@$3 75 for common to corn-fed Texans; $2 50@$3 for medium to fair Butchers; $4 50@$5 75 for good to choice Native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs, 1,800 Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 237,466 bushels; Corn, 675,000 bushels; Oats, 43,150 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 115,943 bushels; Corn, 31,549 bushels; Oats, 1,502 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 20,800 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 30,400 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 65@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet; the only sale reported was small lots Amber and Red Winter at $1 20; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 29; do. No. 2 do. at $1 20; Green Bay and Sheboygan Spring at $1 25. Corn firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 73½c.; 3,000 do. at 74c. Oats dull; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley Malt steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Butter firm; in good export demand for Western; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 33c.@34c.; Western do., 26c.@28c.; do. fair to good, 22c.@24c. Cheese firm; good export demand; New-York State prime, 13c.@13¼c.; Western Reserve, 12½c.@13c.; Half-skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs active and advanced 1c.; Pennsylvania, 21c.@22c.; Western, 18c.@21c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 11c.; Crude, in bbls., 8c.; in bulk, 4¾c. Flour active; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat dull; Red, New, $1 27@$1 30; White, $1 35; Corn, Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 50c.@51c. Whisky, $1 02.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat weak; choice Amber, $1 37@$1 40; prime Red, $1 35; No. 2 Western in elevator, $1 25; low grades unsalable. Corn nominal. Oats firmer; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; Western White, 51c.@53c. Rye steady and quiet at 80c.@85c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firmer. Pork, $24. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Hams steady at 16½c.@17c. Lard dull at 14¾c.@15c. Butter—Western steady and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Petroleum very quiet; Crude, 4¾c. Whisky steady at $1 02; business small.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and [illegible] at $1 2[illegible] for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 21¼ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 25 for Extra [illegible]; $1 12½ for Amber Michigan; September, $1 14; October, $1 14½; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 12; September, $1 13; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2 [illegible] $1 13½. Corn firm at 70c. for High Mixed; September, 69c.; Low Mixed, 69½c.; Yellow, 70c.; White, 7[illegible]; no grade, 69c.; Damaged, 65c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 45c. for No. 1; 42c. for No. 2; August, 41c.; September, 40c.; Michigan, 42½c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—66,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Flour steady; fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat, dull; sales, 1,200 bushels; old extra White Michigan, $1 50; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 32; new No. 2 Red Toledo, $1 25; new extra White Michigan, $1 45. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels at 76c., closing nominally at 77c. for low and high Mixed. Corn-meal—$32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$28 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—22,400 bushels Wheat, 1,142,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 432,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 15@$1 18. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats steady at 43c.@48c. Rye steady at 83c. Butter unchanged. Pork only a limited jobbing demand; held at $23. Lard firm; Summer sold at 14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, some sales at 12c., generally held at 12¼c.; 12⅛c. bid; Clear Sides, nominally 12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Whisky steady at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 10½ for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 03 for No. 2; September, 96½c. Oats scarce and higher at 40c. for No. 2. Corn steady and higher at 66¾c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye firm and unchanged at 81c. for No. 1. Barley excited and unsettled at 96c. for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—115,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Corn dull at 85c. for Mixed; 90c. for White. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 10c. Sides in demand and firmer at 13¾c. for Clear Rib; 13¾c.@14c. for Clear. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 36½.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 24½; No. 1, $1 20@$1 20½; Amber, $1 13¼@$1 14. Corn steady at 73c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—27,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2, $1 09. Corn firm and higher; High Mixed, 74c.; in the ear, on the track, 70c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9½c.@10c.; Legal Test, 13c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine easier; sales at 32c. Resin dull; $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 75 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 55.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Flour firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and drooping at 15c.@16c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—There was no market here to-day, owing to the death of a member of the Chamber.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 4 cars reported to arrive, 986 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,860 head, or 580 cars, against 488 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow; no good Cattle offering; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; thin stock were neglected; sales, 350 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 990 lbs. to 1,242 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 87½; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 835 lbs. to 1,161 lbs., at $4@$5 30; 75 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,204 lbs. to 1,310 lbs., at $5@$6 25; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 830 lbs. to 1,130 lbs., at $3 75@$5; 24 head Texas Steers, averaging 835 lbs., at $3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and weaker; the few droves remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 12½; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25; sales, 600 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 lbs. to 71 lbs., at $5@$7; 48 head Canada Sheep, averaging 127 lbs., at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300 head, against 9,900 head for the same time last week. Good Hogs scarce and in good demand at a shade higher; grassy Hogs selling slowly; Michigan Hogs, $6 25@$6 50; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Cattle steady; receipts—2,000 head; market firm for best grades; prices unchanged at $1 50@$5 25 for Texans; $5 50@$5 95 for good to choice Steers; $6 25 for Extra Steers. Shipments—1,700 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts—11,000 head; market weak and prices lower, owing to heavy receipts; sales of grassers at $5@$6; poor to medium, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, $6 90@$7 35; extra, $7 50@$7 75. Shipments—5,000 head. Sheep, receipts—615 head; market entirely nominal; sales of poor to choice at $2 75@$4 75.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Cattle opened more active, but closed dull and lower; very best on sale to-day, 5⅜c.@6⅜c.; first quality, 4c.@5⅜c.; medium, or good, fair quality, 3¼c.@4c. Receipts—2,633 head. Sales—2,026. Hogs in fair demand at 8c.@10¾c.; some choice Hogs sold at 11c. Receipts—9,512 bales. Sheep less active at 4c.@4¾c., for fair to good; 4¾c.@5¼c., for good to extra. Receipts—6,044 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 31 bales; gross, 38 bales; exports, coastwise, 339 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,551 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,084 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 125 bales, stock, 4,188 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 65 bales; gross, 65 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 5,108 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 71 bales; stock, 2,841 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 16c.; receipts, 34 bales; stock, 6,468 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 14 bales; stock, 223 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3½ ℘ cent. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ℘ cent. Consols 92⅜ for money; 92½ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £683,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £94,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities which was last week 43⅜ ℘ cent. is now 47 ℘ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16 ℘ cent., which is 5-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜@92½ for money, 92½@92⅝ for the account.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,149,000f. during the past week.

5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 63f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Resin, 18s. ℘ cwt. for fine pale American. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. ℘ cwt. Linseed Oil 29s.

LONDON, Aug. 20—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 27s. 9d@28s. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Spanish Gold, 227@228; American, 229@230. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days currency, 108@109 premium; Short Sight 112@113 premium; 60 days gold, 126@128 premium; Short Sight, 130@132 premium; on London, 158@160 premium, and Paris, 128@130 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
70—Huerstel vs. Tilman, &c.
100—Duke vs. Selmes.
109—Weatherhead vs. Waldron.
144—Ames vs. Redlich, &c.
145—Rohe, &c., vs. Smith.
149—Keating vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union.
155—Purchase vs. Fardon.
156—Pursell vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
157—Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Babbitt, &c.
158—Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Pratt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
——Paulson vs. Irvine.
——Silvia vs. Irvine.
5823—Clendinen vs. Crosen et al.
5815—Kohn vs. Steinfels, impleaded.
5821—Brown et al. vs. Prime.
——Moore vs. McGoldrick.
5822—Peters vs. Wilkens.
5566—Felder vs. Haufling.
5245—Hoselacher vs. Strakosh.
5618—Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.
5600—Archer et al. vs. Hagan et al.
——Jarchke vs. Stemmler.
5191—Hare vs. Gayton.
5321—Duckworth vs. Smith.
5833—Streit et al. vs. Jacobson.
5856—Stanford vs. Wempie.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.
5677—Berard vs. Klemm et al.
5678—Same vs. Same.
5786—Mitchell vs. Steinsel.
——Levy vs. Marks.
5791—Powers vs. Phelan.
5792—Same vs. Same.
5855—Schreiber vs. Coe.
——Holstein vs. Tribble.
5864—White vs. Toghean.
——Adler vs. O'Brien.
5443—Buttle vs. Phillips.
5445—Low vs. Buyer.
5447—Cohen vs. Marlin.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Wilson vs. Tuttle; default granted.

Spratt vs. Huntington; Thompson vs. Thompson; Reid vs. Martin; motions granted. Memoranda. Catlin vs. Catlin; Knight vs. Maloney. Opinions. Society of the New-York Hospital vs. Van [illegible]; want to see Counsel to obtain further facts. Lodewick vs. Raymond; Kennedy vs. [illegible]; Binney vs. Bradford; Pelton vs. Billyer; motion [illegible].

Shaw vs. Bliss; motion granted.

West vs. Hampton; granted.

Pursell vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Memorandum.

In the matter of Farrell et al.; [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WIG AND GOWN—WEAVERS—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The art of "interviewing" is being brought to greater perfection every day. The *Herald* still keeps the lead in this interesting field, not hesitating at times to invent a complete conversation for some particularly obstinate man who declines to be pumped by its "commissioners." Occasionally, however, it contents itself with reporting what actually happened—as on a day recently when it gave an account of an interview with the President's youngest son. "Little could be extracted from ULYSSES," it said, "with regard to his father's intention to run for a third term." This seems to be about as small a piece of business as could well be done in that line, but the *Herald* seems to have no objection to exhibiting itself even in a ridiculous light when its stock of "interviews" runs short. One day last week its "commissioner" was dispatched to Gen. GRANT, the "proprietor" having had a bad feverish attack concerning Cæsarism that day. This was the result of the interview, as reported in the *Herald*:

CORRESPONDENT—President GRANT, I wish to ask you if you are a candidate for a third term?

The PRESIDENT (coldly)—I have nothing to say on the subject.

CORRESPONDENT—But, President GRANT, may I ask whether your friends intend to place your name before the next Republican Convention?

The PRESIDENT (freezing)—I have nothing to say on the subject.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, is there any truth, Mr. President, in the rumored alliance?

The PRESIDENT (frozen)—I have nothing to say on the subject.

CORRESPONDENT—If that is the case, Mr. President, I will wish you good morning.

The PRESIDENT (an iceberg)—I have nothing to say on the subject.

So the correspondent left, fully impressed with the fact that President GRANT is a hard man to interview.

Nothing daunted, the same genius was sent to "bring out" Judge MORRIS on the Beecher case, and here is what came of that expedition:

Ex-Judge MORRIS was seen as he was leaving his office.

"Has Mr. TILTON's complaint been prepared?" the reporter asked.

"I cannot say anything on the subject," said the lawyer.

"Will it ever be prepared, signed, or presented?"

"I cannot answer that question, sir."

"In short, Judge, will Mr. TILTON seek any such legal redress as has been stated?"

"I have not a word to say, Sir."

And this is the sort of thing which is printed and published as "news," and which is, doubtless, read with delight by many persons, or we presume the interviewer would soon find his occupation gone. In this as in other things, the supply is regulated by the demand.

It is unfortunate for the Spanish Republicans that some of their soldiers should have, just at this time, created an occasion for diplomatic discussion with Great Britain. The Spaniards fired upon a party of British officers who had landed from a man-of-war on duty off the coast. Spanish jealousy of foreigners probably prompted the act, which was thoughtless and blundering. Explanation and apology from Madrid will now be [illegible].

The *Pall Mall Gazette* complained recently of the large importations of "American [illegible]" which are constantly being made into England—humor, which it professed itself unable to understand or to admire. There is no doubt that a great part of the supply of the article in question is of a kind which has never gained popularity in the country where it is supposed to have had its origin. Dialect poems and collections of profane slang—doggerel of the "Little Breeches" order—found very little favor here, which is, perhaps, the reason why they were sent over to England as true samples of "American humor." Mr. LOWELL did, indeed, produce the genuine article, in works which are likely to last as long as the language. But his imitators are failures here, whatever they may be elsewhere. Still, when the *Pall Mall* complains of American humor, it would be interesting to hear from it as to the abode at present of English humor. The humorists on that side seem to be all dead. It is enough to give any man a fit of the "blues" to read *Punch* now-a-days. There are Mr. BURNAND's interminable caricatures or burlesques, which may be a little funny for the first week or two, but become an intolerable nuisance after they have been protracted over three or four months. The *Essence of Parliament* should have been allowed to die with poor SHIRLEY BROOKS—it is now a collection of very dull and stupid leading articles. As for the verses, nothing so bad has ever been printed even in the humblest rivals of *Punch*. Here are a couple of specimens:

> "So Virtue, scorning cakes and ale,
> Would send the Jockey Club to jail,
> Nor only tag-rag and bob-tail
> Of the Turf make its raid of:
> For betting swell as betting rough
> Would gladly twist a halter tough,
> And try what 'perdurable stuff'
> The Turf's 'one neck' is made of."
>
> "Needless is a necromancer
> To show what all history shows,
> That Commissioners don't answer,
> If they tread on people's toes.
>
> Curb the Marquis' projects sinister;
> Retrogression sternly scrunch:
> Be Britannia's Prime Minister,
> And you'll find no foe in *Punch*."

Is that what English humor is coming to?

The Alabama Republicans are holding their State Convention at Montgomery, and will probably make their nominations for State officers to-day. The dispatches indicate that the present incumbents, who are all white, will be renominated, and that the negroes will be ignored in making up the ticket.

The Sheriffs of Texas met in convention at Corsicana a few days since, and took measures to form a "more perfect bond of union and communication in arresting the men who are defying law, justice, and order." This is a step which will probably go a long way toward reassuring those who have begun to lose faith in the future of the "Lone Star State." If Gov. COKE can now be prevailed upon to do his duty, and the Democratic Legislature, which has heretofore shown such negligence in repressing lawlessness, will second his efforts, a substantial reform may be looked for within a very limited period.

Mr. BERGH has addressed a letter to several of the Presidents of street railroad companies, remonstrating against the overloading of their cars. He very justly points out that the plea that the public is to blame for crowding into their vehicles is unavailing. If the corporations should provide cars enough there would be no occasion for any crowd. It is absurd to say that people must walk when the cars are full; they should never be so full that the poor beasts who drag them are overtaxed; and this would never be the case if there were vehicles enough. If the rush only comes at certain hours of the day—morning and evening, for example—it would be easy to increase the number of cars at those times, and run fewer during the middle of the day and night. The companies have enough "extra hands" and spare material for any such emergency, if they had a genuine desire to meet a great public need. As it is now, the horses are shamefully used, the people who ride are imposed upon, and the companies manifest the utmost indifference to popular demands.

The new Ohio Constitution, which has just been defeated, seems to have been beset by many difficulties. In addition to the fact that separate votes were demanded on several important propositions, the local journals charge that the Roman Catholic interest was arrayed against the proposed Constitution on account of its free school clause. To be sure, it is claimed that no essential change was contemplated, except that women were to be made eligible to any office under the school laws; nevertheless a vigorous address against what was called "a Godless system of education" was put forth by the "Catholic Central Association," of Cleveland, and was read in many, if not all, of the Roman Catholic churches of the State. This was one of the several obstacles with which the friends of the new Constitution had to contend. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that they were defeated.

SUMMER POLITICS.

Although little is being said on political subjects at this moment, there are various forces at work which will produce interesting results in due season. The Democrats have had a few unimportant successes, and the first fruits of these begin to show themselves in renewed disturbances at the South, and in vague threats of a "war of races." Something of the kind always happens as soon as the Democrats begin to think that they see a way out of the dreary woods in which they have so long been wandering. If they can so manage their affairs in the Northern States as to avoid alarming the people, their followers down South are pretty sure to upset all their plans. In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird, and Southern Democrats at least are always uncovering the net. In Indiana, partial repudiation has been insisted on in the State platform, and elsewhere there are dark hints to the same purpose. In short, the Democrats are in a fair way to renew the feat which they have so often performed of late years, of scuttling their own ship.

In our own State there is very little doing at present, although there is always more or less private "management" going on at this season of the year. There is an unusually large number of "desirable candidates" in the field, especially for the posts of Senator, vice FENTON, and for Lieutenant Governor. As for the Governorship, there seems to be but one candidate talked of—the present incumbent of the office. Gen. DIX's popularity has never waned, although he has had to contend against the support of the lobbyists, who have tried to kill him off by clamoring for his renomination. Gen. DIX is one of the worst enemies these degraded scoundrels have ever had, and it is quite evident that they detest him for crippling their dishonest business. The trick which they have played, in endeavoring to destroy his character by making it appear that he is on their side and they on his, has deceived nobody. So far as we can judge, Gen. DIX is even more firmly established in the favor of the Republican Party and the people to-day than he was in 1872. For the Senatorship there are several contestants in the field, and some "manipulations" are going on which will, perhaps, call for attention before very long. And concerning the Lieutenant Governorship, there is likely to be some warm work at the Convention next month.

In other parts of the country, Republicans generally seem to feel quite as confident as it is desirable that they should do, seeing that caution is a better thing to carry about with one than over-confidence. The Pennsylvania Republicans feel confident of victory, as may be clearly seen from the resolutions passed at their convention on Wednesday. They even venture to nominate a candidate for the next Presidency, who is none other than the present Governor of the State, Gen. HARTRANFT. We shall not undertake to say what are Gen. HARTRANFT's chances of success, because the gift of prophecy which has been conferred on most of our contemporaries has by some accident been denied to us. Our friends in Pennsylvania seem decidedly opposed to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a third term, but it does not seem to us that there is anything in current events to call for an expression of opinion on the subject. We do not believe that Gen. GRANT is intriguing for a third term, although we have been assured that many of his friends are, and that an "organ" is shortly to be set up for the purpose of advocating his re-election in 1876. No doubt there are many friends of the President who desire to see him elected again, but we doubt whether one newspaper, or a thousand, will be able to bring about that result. The common sense of the people will decide that question, and, in our judgment, it can only be decided in one way. It seems unfair to drag Gen. GRANT into the controversy, for he has given no sign, by word or deed, that he is even cognizant of the many elaborate schemes which are attributed to him. It is certainly not just to make any man responsible for the words or doings of the least judicious of his friends. A third term has been talked of simply because of the fact, which we pointed out long ago, that no one in the Republican Party to-day seems to occupy so strong a position as Gen. GRANT. That is the result partly of his own shrewdness and good fortune—see, for instance, how well-timed his veto message was last session—and partly the effect of the bad management of his rivals. He seized the chance which they missed. But there is one thing to be remembered which is frequently overlooked—and that is that we are living in 1874, not in 1876. A good deal sometimes happens in two years.

CANDIDATES FROM THE COURTS.

We are not surprised to find that the shrewder portion of the Democratic press sees clearly enough the difficulties that will be invited by its party if Judge CHURCH should be taken as a candidate for Governor. As a political manœuvre such a nomination would be exceedingly ill-judged. The Brooklyn *Eagle* hastens to point out the strength of THE TIMES' "general argument against mixing the judiciary with partisan struggles," and to give it its adhesion. "We think it is better," it adds, "for the composure of the bench, and for the directness of politics, that judges remain judges till their terms expire, or not cease to be judges for the purpose of becoming candidates for partisan offices." This is very sound doctrine, and if it derives a little additional force in the eyes of a Democratic journal from the fact that Judge CHURCH's record is all wrong on the most important issue before the people—the financial issue—we shall not find fault with it on that account.

But the reflection that its advice may be rejected now, as it generally has been in the past, makes our contemporary a little cautious, and it undertakes to explain one of the worst of the Judge's political acts. We alluded the other day to the fact that if it was bad policy to take a candidate from the bench in any case, it was very bad policy in the case of Judge CHURCH, because he had been a politician before he was a Judge. And to show what kind of a politician he had been, we cited his opinion in favor of partial repudiation of the United States bonds—a doctrine which nothing but dense stupidity or pure demagoguery could explain. Our own impression is that Judge CHURCH is not stupid, and that his advocacy of the "payment" of the bonds in paper was one of those political devices which are much more common than they are excusable. This is the worst feature in Judge CHURCH's case. He not only advocated a despicable doctrine, which has not a respectable follower in the State at the present moment, but he advocated it on very low grounds, and in a tone which it is hardly unjust to characterize as base. He first pleaded a lawyer's quibble to the effect that the greenbacks were "legal tender for all debts, public or private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," as justification for using them to "pay" bonds which promised the lender money, not notes, and many of which are held abroad, where "legal tender" is a myth. He entirely omitted to mention that, if the doctrine that the bonds were payable in Government demand notes, irredeemable and without interest, had been avowed when the money was asked for, the country could not have borrowed a dollar at home or abroad.

All this was bad enough, but he went much further. He reckoned before a country audience how much each man who had loaned the Government $100 on its bond in 1863 had received in interest by 1868, and argued that because this creditor had received a little more in interest than he had loaned at first, he ought to be paid less than was promised him. This, every one can see, is the morality of the stump. It is a very low form of demagogism. And we think few will dispute our suggestion that if a man capable of this kind of thing can go on the bench, and pass from the bench to the Governor's chair, or to a candidacy for the Governor's place, the tendency is to make the bench regarded as a mere stepping-stone in a political career, and in a career not very respectable at that.

We are not surprised that the more intelligent Democratic journalists—there are a few of them—should wish to break the force of Judge CHURCH's wretched record in case he should be nominated, either this year for the Governorship or in '76 for the Presidency. But the very ingenuity and complexity of their explanations show what a difficult task they have before them. The *Eagle's* apology for the Judge is certainly ingenious. It would be more effective if it were a little less ingenious. As nearly as we understand it, the plea is that Judge CHURCH ought not to be blamed for teaching that the greenbacks would "pay" the bonds, because the Republicans had already taught that greenbacks would pay all other dues except customs and interest. We do not understand that the Judge's position is accepted by the Brooklyn journal, but only that it is held to be improper for Republicans to assail it. But this argument is unfortunate, because, while Republicans as a party made greenbacks legal tender for other debts, they saw what Judge CHURCH refused to see, that this had nothing to do with the bonds. And it is a novel position in politics that radicals must excuse conservatives for pushing radical doctrines to dangerous extremes, and, indeed, for wholly and mischievously perverting them. The *Eagle* says: "Doubtless Judge CHURCH has many a time since condemned himself" for the course he pursued in 1868. We hope he has, and probably the statement is not made without authority, as the substance of it is repeated several times in the article we have referred to. But we beg all decent Democrats to remember that it is not merely the error into which Judge CHURCH fell in 1868 that makes it so bad for him now; it is the thoroughly mean and discreditable manner in which he pressed his views. If he comes before the people now, or if, as his friends say, he will decline to come now, but comes in 1876, it must be not simply as a Judge capable of a great blunder in interpreting the law, but as a politician, capable of appealing to selfish passion and false greed in the people on a question of the gravest importance to the honor of the country. If he is ashamed of his course, let him show it by sticking to a post that may very properly excuse him from general discussion of his devious course.

AN EDIFYING SPECTACLE.

On the roads near a pretty and well-known village not fifty miles from the City of New-York there may be daily seen an interesting sight. Near this village are many beautiful country residences of professional and business men who are well known in Wall and Broad streets, the beauty of the scenery and the fine view of the Sound combining to make it a very pleasant place of rural residence. Consequently, in these Summer days, there is a good deal of riding and driving on the roads in its neighborhood, and among the equipages that appear daily there are two which are notable, not only for the excellence of the horses and the richness of their appointments, but for the showiness of the whole "turnout." Those who sit in these carriages cannot bring themselves to take their afternoon airing upon a country road without the accompaniment of servants in striking liveries, showing thus, and in every other possible way, that they desire to impress everybody with a sense of their importance and elegance, and chiefly of their wealth. Thus deliberately provoking the inquiry: Who are they? the answer that must needs be given is that this is the family of an eminent citizen of New-York who is now in very close retirement, the said retirement being very directly connected with the means by which he accumulated the wealth which supports all this splendor.

The answer heard, and the surprise which it awakens passed, the hearer involuntarily falls into a not very pleasant train of thought upon so repulsive a spectacle. Has shame departed from the earth? and has the moral sense gone with it? Is there no longer any recognition of the distinction between honesty and thievery, and of the honor that belongs to the one and the dishonor that belongs to the other? It would seem as if some of us had reached the lowest possible level of moral degradation when it may be assumed that the mere possession of money will impress us favorably, although we know that that money was stolen out of our own cash-boxes. And seriously, there is ground for believing, or at least for fearing, that among a very considerable class of our people, political and social corruption has advanced so far that the mere possession of money, although it is known to have been obtained in a grossly fraudulent manner, will enable the possessor to carry a bold face, and to command deference and the outward signs of respect. This was plainly the case with all the members of that widely-spreading ring which, until lately, ruled and robbed this City. They each knew that the other was a thief. They could not have been able to meet in private without grinning like two Roman augurs. But they went about "Honorabling" each other, and keeping up all the external forms of decent society. They took on the airs of honest men and of patricians. They had "family mansions;" they had clients; they were benefactors to the poor; they soared into the regions of philanthropy; they assumed the airs of statesmanship, and really began to think, some of them, that they were statesmen, and that they might rise to the highest positions the country had to bestow, not being able to see that if they attained those positions it would not be they that rose, but the positions that would be dragged down.

And all this disgraceful and ridiculous assumption of "position" was merely because they had money, and a certain sort of political power. There was not in it the first shadow of an inkling of any real respect, of any recognition of manliness or worth. The whole City was morally sure for years that they were robbers, but, so long as they were able to defy actual detection, they had a crowd of admirers around them. And now it is a somewhat interesting question whether there has been any real reform in the community in which they so successfully plied their infamous trade; any improvement of that public moral sense whose degradation was the means of their unsavory elevation. From various indications, it would seem as if there were reason to fear there had not been any such change, and that successful scoundrelism would be able to impose itself upon us just as absolutely as ever. Real contrition seems to have come to none of these people; real shame upon none of those who had any connection with them. It might be reasonably supposed that any person not flagrantly criminal in life would shrink from spending one of those stolen dollars, for the theft of which the stealer is now a prisoner. But it seems not to be so, and, on the contrary, we have a shameless challenge to the world which shows either a determination to brazen this thing out, or a consciousness of the truth of what we have remarked above as to the absolute supremacy of successful scoundrelism. That being the case, painful and shameless as the spectacle is, it has its use. It is a daily warning to us against falling again into that supine political condition which enabled political scoundrelism to be successful.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

With so many subjects urgently claiming its attention, it would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect our local Board of Health to undertake the analysis of some of the common articles of food and drink. The subject is one, however, which the board ought, at an early date, to find both time and means to investigate. Directed by so competent an analyst as Prof. CHANDLER, it would be a matter for serious regret if the board should fail to take up a question having so serious a bearing upon the public health, and about which this community has had for several years no trustworthy information. Meanwhile, the best we can do is to profit by the investigations of our neighbors. Frequent reference has been made in these columns, to the highly beneficial working of the Adulteration of Food act in England, and to the discoveries of poisonous compounds in food and drink which its enforcement brought to light. The action of the Health authorities in Brooklyn the other day, called attention to the poisonous adulteration of candies, and now the annual report of the Boston Board of Health contains the instructive results of a partial analysis of various articles of common consumption.

It is reassuring to find from the testimony of the Boston analyst that there is at least one article of daily use absolutely free from pernicious mixtures. The board have not been able to secure a sample of sugar adulterated in any way whatever, and they stamp as entirely unsupported by facts the popular notions that sugar is extensively mixed with flour and sand, and that the very limited use of blood and bluing in various stages of the refining process makes the product deleterious to health. In regard to confectionery, however, the Boston experiments reveal results almost identical with those made in Brooklyn. In every case the yellow coloring matter was found to be sulphide of antimony—a preparation which, if taken alone, would act as an emetic, and in sufficiently large quantity would result in poisoning. Yellow lozenges and candy sticks showed liberal proportions of the vile compound, and in the candy toys, (figures of animals, &c.,) it was associated with lead, arsenic, and copper—an ingenious combination of four poisonous metals in one piece of confectionery. The white candies were found to be largely composed of alum, or plaster of Paris, the green coloring was due to arsenic and copper, the blue to Prussian blue, the slate to indigo, the yellow to antimony, and the red to vermilion—a color having mercury for its basis. Considering the quantity of these nasty compounds used by both young and old, the ill health of a large portion of our population is hardly a subject for surprise.

Curiously enough, the Boston analyst is forced to the conclusion that "the adulteration of ale and beer, beyond a little harmless coloring, in this part of the country is one of the rarest occurrences." The Boston whisky also seems to be mixed with nothing worse than water, and the only point found worthy of notice in regard to the samples examined was their great difference in strength, the price being the same per gallon. It is confessed, however, that a very small amount of investigation has been made in this direction, and no samples have apparently been taken of the stimulants surreptitiously retailed to the masses of the "Hub"—probably from a conviction that people partaking of these rather deserved to be poisoned than otherwise. It may be doubted, however, whether the cause of Prohibition will be greatly assisted by the discovery that while the ale is reasonably pure, the coffee is most vilely compounded with foreign substances. Seven samples were examined, and all save one were "grossly adulterated, and there may be doubt whether there was any coffee in one or two of them." There were plenty half-roasted grains of rye or barley, besides beans, peas, and the "useful chicory." Tea was found to be in the same evil case, especially the cheap black teas, all of which were largely composed of exhausted and redried leaves, and in some of which were lumps of clay or sand as large as peas.

A few samples of poisonous hair-dyes and cosmetics were examined. The value of the hair preparations was found to depend upon the action of salt of lead and sulphur. The absorption of the former substance through the pores into the system is simply slow poisoning. Some of the skin enamels were found to contain oxide of zinc or lead, and in one "moth and freckle lotion" were detected "three virulent poisons in considerable quantity." Attention is directed to the enormous disproportion between the cost of the materials of which these preparations are made, and their selling price—the former being but a few cents, while the latter ranges from seventy-five cents to $1 50. It is recommended that the manufacturers of cosmetics should be compelled to state plainly on the labels of their wares whether they do or do not contain any injurious metals, or salts of metals. It will occur to most people that confectioners and grocers ought to be similarly compelled to guarantee the innocuousness, if not the purity, of their wares. The more the subject is examined, the more pressing will the necessity be found to devise some measures for protecting the public health against the poisonous adulterations of modern trade.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORER.

The strike which has been going on during the Summer among the farm laborers in England has not been wholly thrown away. It has, on the contrary, thrown light upon several things which otherwise would not have been thought of. For the purpose for which it was begun it has failed, but it is more instructive in its failure than it could have been in its success. It will be remembered that Mr. ARCH paid a hurried visit to Canada and the United States, with a view to promote the emigration of farm laborers, and to find a suitable place for their settlement. When Mr. ARCH returned home, he addressed meetings of farm laborers in various places, told them of their serfdom, set forth the tyranny under which they were laboring, counseled a general strike throughout the country directly the time for active farm operations should arrive, and promised to bring about the establishment of a Laborers' Union to maintain the men while on strike, or to remove them to this country or to one of the colonies. In many places the men accepted his advice. They struck. Mr. ARCH meanwhile fulfilled his promise. The union was formed, some of the laborers were sent to New-Zealand, and the rest received moneys from the society.

The farmers were neither dismayed nor despondent. Mr. ARCH advised his followers to wait till harvest, and then, he promised them, they should see the great things they had done. He also constituted a band of itinerant laborers, who were to go as propagandists through the country, and try to rouse their fellow-laborers to join in the crusade against despotism. All this they did. But presently the time of harvest came, and still the farmers were not alarmed. The strikers were amazed to see the crops disappearing from the field without their intervention, and all the work proceeding, perhaps a little more slowly, but with all the certainty of former years. And what is the condition of affairs now? The men who struck are still unemployed. The union, seeing that the cause is hopeless, has announced that no more funds can be forthcoming to support them, and thus the agitators are holding up the terrors of starvation to their dupes. The farmers are contented and unmoved, and there is a moral certainty that the crops will be well harvested by the third week in this month, which is a very fair average period.

It may fairly be asked how such a result came about? Considering how much we hear of the depression of the agricultural interest in England, and especially of the miseries of the English farm laborer, the question is full of interest. To some extent it must be attributed to the greatly increased use of machinery in agricultural operations, which leaves the farmer in a state of considerable independence of manual labor, and it is not improbable that the strike will have the effect of still further showing them the advantages of machinery. There appears, however, to have been also a store of labor behind that in general employment on the farms, and quite sufficient to meet any requisite demands. But above all it is very evident that the condition of the average farm laborer, notwithstanding his apparently low wages, is not so bad as people have been told. As a rule, he has constant employment, his money is certain and regularly paid, and his expenses of living are small. He has also many privileges; and in case of sickness, either in his own person or among any of his family, all his wants are supplied without any cost to himself. At any rate, it has now been proved that whenever any one of these people, yielding to the advice of Mr. ARCH and his friends, gave up their positions as laborers on a farm, there were plenty ready and anxious to obtain the advantages of the same place. It has also now come to light for the first time that many of the farmers throughout the country have long been giving occupation to a larger number of laborers than they actually required. They had not reduced them in proportion, as they might have done, with the introduction of machinery; so that in this way the strike has been an actual advantage to the farmers, by relieving them of the responsibility of dismissing hands that they really did not want, but whom they retained from considerations of another kind.

Thus, the movement has not only failed, but it has taught the laborers the danger of listening to outside advice, and it has given us a good deal of fresh information concerning the agricultural interest. It was said that Mr. ARCH undertook the agitation as a means of doing an indirect service to the late administration of Mr. GLADSTONE. Whether that be true or not, it is now very evident that when he entered upon it he did not understand the cause he was assuming to defend. A man's patriotism in fighting for what he does not understand may well be questioned; but there can be no doubt that there are, among the recent strikers, many hundreds, perhaps thousands, who heartily deplore the day when they first listened to the dangerous advice, "leave your work."

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

"Wagner Night" was the title given to the one hundredth grand concert performance by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra at Central Park Garden, last evening. The programme was made up exclusively from Wagner's music, the selections being from "Lohengrin," the "Walkuere," and "Tannhäuser." The warm Summer night and absence of the full force of other places of amusement, more especially of a musical character, had the effect of completely filling all available spaces of the garden. An immense throng filled the seats and promenades from the entrance to the rearmost places. Whatever may be said of the difficulties and unsatisfactory effect in the vocal rendering of Wagner's works, no word could be spoken against the accurate interpretation given by the orchestra last night. The instrumentalists seemed to revel in the peculiar and original passages of the so-called Wagner school. Especially notable was the performance of the "Bridal Procession" from the second act of "Lohengrin," while the overture to "Tannhäuser" was greeted with appreciative applause. The concert proved to be one of the decided triumphs of the season.

THE WISCONSIN RAILWAY LAW.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 18.

It is announced that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin will render its decision on the railroad injunction case on the 25th of August. It is naturally looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, because the consequences will be grave. If the court denies the injunction, no matter on what ground, it will have the effect to [illegible] the [illegible] of capital, which [illegible] utterly ceased to flow into this State for any more railroad investments. Unfortunately, Eastern and European capitalists have conceived the idea that the people of this State are rampant to confiscate the property invested in railway corporations. If the injunction should be denied that bugaboo would soon pass away. If the injunction be granted the railroads will have to comply at once with the most rigid requirements of the Potter law. And then an appeal can be made only to the next Legislature for its modification. Some fear that if the injunction is granted the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western will put on slow trains, in lieu of their fast trains, and thus cheapen their expenses of transportation so as to enable them to conform to the statute. But these slow trains would be the source of so much annoyance and irritation to the people that we trust the companies will resort to no such alternative.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

THE EFFORT TOWARD THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—CALL FOR ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following call has been issued by L. U. Reavis and others for a National Capital Removal Convention in Louisville, Ky., in October:

The undersigned, composing the Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati, October, A. D. 1870, and acting under the authority conferred upon them for this purpose, hereby call a convention, to be composed of delegates from all the States and Territories, and from the District of Columbia, to assemble at Louisville on the 20th day of October next, to consider the question of the removal of the National Capital, and to take such action thereupon as shall be wise and proper. This convention is to be composed of three (3) delegates from each Congressional District, six (6) from each State at large, three (3) from each Territory, and three (3) from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and by the Mayor of the City of Washington. If for any reason the Governor of any State or Territory shall fail or refuse to appoint delegates, the appointment shall be made by a convention called for that purpose. The discussions of the proposed removal in Congress, in the press, on the forum, and among the people, directed and stimulated by the deliberations and action of the convention which met at St. Louis and Cincinnati in the years of 1869 and 1870, demonstrated the value of organized action in its behalf; have developed its strength; have exposed the weakness of the opposition, and leave no room to doubt that speedy success will follow vigorous and faithful effort. To the argument based on the facts that the political power of the nation, its masses of population, the seat of its greatest agricultural, mineral, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing capacity and wealth, its great railroad centres, are all found in or rapidly tending toward the centre; that in that region are to be found and developed the truest type of American character and energy; that there, far from the exposed border, but reaching with equal vigor to every quarter of its wide domain, the home of its legislative, executive, and administrative power will be safest in war and strongest in all its influences for good in peace—to all the facts and arguments, political, geographical, territorial, financial, representative, direct and indirect, theoretical and practical, arrayed in favor of removal, only these answers have been attempted, viz.: veneration for the memory of Washington, and the estimated expense of the erection of new and suitable public buildings. The august memory of Washington is not honored by a location no longer worthy the nation he helped to create. That nation is poor indeed which, when a new capital becomes a necessity, cannot provide suitable accommodations for the public servants charged with the duty of making, expounding, and enforcing the laws. The weakness of the response demonstrates the justice of the demand. It is believed that the convention thus called will have power, by wise action, so to express the wishes and shape the effort of the majority of the people as to destroy all hope of successful opposition, and to provide without needless delay for the removal to its new and permanent home. And we invoke the interest and the co-operation of all friends of removal, to the end that this convention, in numbers and in character, may not be unworthy of the occasion and the interests committed to it.

E. B. Harlan, L. U. Reavis, J. B. Coggswell, G. I. Young, C. W. West, R. I. Ricker, John Coburn, James B. Miles, G. S. Magoun, C. G. Forshey, Geo. N. Stewart, J. Scott, Wm. Gilpin, John F. Miller, Wm. M. Burwell, A. J. Keller, C. H. Hempstead, Thos. E. Tutt.

A YOUNG MAN ON THE OFFENSIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in a late number of your paper a demand for the recognition of young men by the Republican Party in this State. It is curious that in times of profound peace young men are never thought of. The veterans of a thousand intrigues, of a hundred lobbies, drop easily and naturally from the neighboring fences into all the convenient and available situations, while the young men are beating the bushes in search of a skulking copperhead or a stray wild goose, which the "leaders" have been shrewd enough to let loose over the heads of the imaginative youths. It is about time now that this delectable situation of affairs was slightly changed. A slight tour of this State and a superficial observation have shown me that the young men are beginning to see and understand the true state of the present political dispensation. But, I am sorry to say, they are too apathetic to take any immediate and determined steps in the matter. The young men are sure to come forward and make themselves felt in times of great excitement and peril. The histories of the French Revolution, our late war, and hundreds of other battles in behalf of freedom, are the histories of young men. Probably before election day has passed over the party will see the necessity of having young men bear the brunt of the fight. Now is the time to issue a call for a convention of the young men of the Republican Party, in order to press upon the regular convention the rights which the party knows belong to us. A young representative man on the State ticket is no more than we deserve.

CHARLES J. TAYLOR,
No. 441 East Fifty-eighth street.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN.

The details of the mode of life pursued by the "Prisoner of the Vatican," though they do not bear out the sentimental view of his position and character taken by his adherents, are still such as to interest the admirers of a kind-hearted and intelligent old man. He still takes, according to a correspondent, the greatest delight in receiving pious addresses from schools, religious orders, guilds, &c., and hears and responds to many of these in his garden before taking his daily walk. Sometimes very little children are put forward to repeat these addresses. He then listens, smiling, and turning his snuff-box round and round, while, with the kindly grace of the aged, he replies by gestures to their innocent acts of homage. Thus, when the little creatures observe in verse that they are ready to give their "lives" for the persecuted and captive Pontiff, he motions with his head and lips as if to say, "There, do you hear that? the good little creatures really offer me their pretty little lives." The delight, however, of the simple-minded old man reached a climax the other day, when a French nun hit upon the scarcely original idea of putting a contribution to Peter's pence into a large papiermaché fish, which she then presented to the Pope. This ingenious allusion to St. Peter's haddock excited the Holy Father's warmest admiration, and has confirmed him in his good opinion of the intelligence and resource of his children.

IRISH RECORDS.

Although rich in ancient manuscript chronicles illustrating the piety, learning, wit, and patriotism of her people, Ireland, says the *Academy*, has few such records as State papers, charters, and other similar documents, compared with either England or Scotland. Of the eight charters which have been chosen for representation in the first volume of *facsimiles* of Irish Nationall MSS. six form part of the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Hereditary Grand Butler of Ireland, being grants by Diarmiat, King of Leinster, Domnall, King of Limerick, Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert, William of Braosa, Theobald Walter, and William Marischall, Earl of Pembroke. All these are in excellent condition, Braosa's especially, having a very fine seal, and are of great interest if only for the famous historic names mentioned in them. The two other charters are furnished by the corporation of the City of Dublin, one granted by King Henry II. of England, the second by Prince John in the third year of the reign of Richard I. The Public Record Office of Ireland is represented in the same series by a fine membrane of a pipe-roll of the 44-46th years of King Henry III.'s reign. The remarkable collection known as "the Royal Letters," in the Record Office of England, furnishes many specimens. One of these letters, evidently to be referred to the latter part of the thirteenth century, is from Nicholas Cusack, Bishop of Kildare, to Robert Burnet, Bishop of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, wherein he narrates how Gerald Tyrrell, a youth of noble birth and of approved manners and skill in arms, had been taken prisoner in a conflict with the Irish, after all his comrades and his horse had been slain, and he himself had been dangerously wounded. His captors had loaded him with chains and cast him into a dungeon, from whence they swear not only never to release him, but devote him to a cruel death unless the son of a certain Irish noble, formerly a tenant of Hugh, Bishop of Meath, who is detained as a hostage in Dublin Castle, is given up to them in exchange. The concluding part of this letter has unfortunately been worn or torn off. It is dated on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a letter giving an interesting sketch of former legislation in Indiana on the temperance question. It is surprising to learn that a law was passed in that State as early as 1832, prohibiting the issuing of any license to sell liquor, except by permission of a majority of the freeholders in the town or township where the license was sought. This law was in force twenty years, and was then succeeded by [illegible] stringent, and passed by a [illegible]

VIRGINIA.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—A REPUBLICAN GAIN PROBABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

It is rather early yet to give a fair estimate of the probable results of the approaching Congressional elections in this State, but the probabilities of the political situation are interesting and well worth considering. The present Congressional delegation from Virginia consists of nine members, as follows: First District, Hon. J. B. Sener; Second, Hon. James H. Platt, Jr.; Third, Hon. John Ambler Smith; Fourth, Hon. W. H. H. Stowell; Fifth, Hon. C. Y. Thomas; Sixth, Hon. Thomas B. Whitehead; Seventh, Hon. John T. Harris; Eighth, Hon. Eppa Hunton; Ninth, Hon. R. T. Bowen. Of these, the first five are Republicans, and the remaining four Conservatives or Democrats.

In the First District, Hon. J. B. Sener is a candidate for re-election, but the Conservatives have nominated Col. Beverly B. Douglas against him, and claim that their man is sure of success. It is a doubtful district, and Mr. Sener secured his first election only through the most indefatigable labors, assisted by the overweening confidence of his opponent. Col. Douglas, who is a popular man of his party, is a fine speaker, and has brilliant talents; but he has fallen into bad habits since the war, and has lost much of the confidence formerly reposed in him.

In the Second, or Norfolk, District, Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., will doubtless be renominated, although a considerable portion of the colored voters of the district are strongly in favor of sending to Congress a representative of their own race in the person of Dr. D. M. Norton, formerly a member of the General Assembly, and a man of talent. But it has been heretofore considered impolitic to run a colored candidate in the district, and I suppose Mr. Platt will easily convince Mr. Norton's friends that he is the more available candidate still. The Conservatives have called a convention to meet at Suffolk on the 1st of September, to nominate a candidate, but it is very doubtful whether anybody will be nominated or not, or, if nominated, that anybody will accept a nomination that will prove but an empty honor, entailing much expense and trouble.

The Third, or Metropolitan, District is probably the most doubtful district in the State, as the present Republican Representative, Hon. John Ambler Smith, was elected over Capt. George D. Wise, Conservative, by carrying this city by a handsome majority. Moreover, there is not a county in the district (unless Caroline be excepted) which is not doubtful, all of them having been alternately carried by each party. Mr. Smith is now in Europe, and it is understood that he will not be a candidate for reelection. Rush Burgess, Esq., United States Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, is prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate, and it is probable that he will be nominated. Mr. Burgess is a man of means, and of good intellectual ability, and is quite popular here and throughout the district. He will probably have to meet Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker as his Conservative opponent, as the election of delegates to the convention which meets in this city on the 26th inst. has, so far, resulted in the selection of a large majority in favor of Walker. Col. John H. Guy, of this city, is put forward as the Ex-Governor's competitor for the nomination, but in the primary election here Walker gave him an overwhelming defeat, receiving nearly all the votes cast. It is considered certain that Walker will be nominated, although he has been, and still is, bitterly opposed by Gen. Billy Mahone and his faction. If nominated, Walker will have to contend with either the passive or active opposition of Mahone and his followers, but the Ex-Governor's friends rely upon his personal popularity with the masses and his powers of electioneering to carry him successfully over all difficulties.

Gen. Mahone, our railroad king, has almost absolutely ruled our politics and legislation since 1869. He it was who brought out Walker, in 1869, as the "true Republican" candidate for Governor, and prevailed upon the Conservatives to withdraw their nominee, Col. Robert E. Withers, recently elected Lieutenant Governor with Gov. Kemper, and since elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly. After Walker became Governor, however, he showed that he was a man with a mind of his own, and utterly indisposed to play second fiddle to Mahone or any other man. This insubordinate spirit soon placed him and Mahone at loggerheads, and it is said that Mahone's influence in the Legislature prevented Walker from going to the United States Senate. As soon as it became known that Walker intended to try his chances with the people of this district for a seat in Congress, Mahone and his organs and underlings began a fierce attack upon him from all sides. The Ex-Governor was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and was formerly a Republican, and these facts have been used industriously against him. The cry of "Virginia for Virginians" has been dinned into the popular ear *ad nauseam*, particularly as everybody understood that it was personal ambition and spite instead of devotion to the "sacred soil" that inspired the narrow cry. So far Walker has quite outflanked Mahone, and he and his friends feel their defeat most acutely, as it is the first serious check they have received. Both Walker and Kemper are suspected to have aspirations for a place on the next Presidential ticket of one or the other party, or at least to be manœuvring for a seat in the next Cabinet. However this may be, the Mahone and Kemper party dislike Walker with all their souls, and this feeling will materially aid to elect the Republican candidate, if he act with vigor and discretion.

In the Fourth District Hon. W. H. H. Stowell will doubtless be re-elected without Conservative opposition, but there are other Republican aspirants, some of them colored, who may cause some trouble.

In the Fifth District the last election was contested in the House, and Mr. Davis, Conservative, was unseated in favor of Hon. C. Y. Thomas, Republican. Mr. Thomas will probably be renominated, and Mr. Davis is seeking a renomination from his party, but it is probable they will try a new man. Mr. Thomas enjoys the respect and confidence of all parties, classes, and colors, and he will be hard to beat, although the district may be set down as doubtful.

In the Sixth, or Lynchburg, District the Republicans ran no candidate last election, and Hon. Thomas B. Whitehead, Conservative, was elected over Hon. J. F. Johnson, Independent. The Republicans will probably run a man this year, but who he will be is yet undecided. Mr. Whitehead, the present Conservative Representative, will doubtless be superseded by Major John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, a young lawyer of fine ability, already the author of several legal works that are highly esteemed as authorities both North and South. Mr. Whitehead is a good man, but he is too conscientious for his party, as he will spell Anna with a ner, considering both na and nie modern affectations. This district is doubtful.

Hon. John T. Harris, Conservative, will doubtless be renominated and re-elected in the Seventh District without opposition in or out of his party. He is an artful dodger, and has so ingratiated himself with the people that he can run as an independent candidate and be elected over the nominee of either party. So there is no use kicking against him, although the Conservatives have suspected him a long time of being a truer Harris man on all questions than a Conservative.

The Eighth District may be set down as Conservative, and it is likely that Hon. Eppa Hunton, Conservative, will be renominated by the convention, which will assemble on the 26th inst., at Alexandria. The notorious Col. John W. Mosby will run as an independent candidate in this district, provided that the Republicans make no nomination, and it is believed that he will be allowed a fair field to try his chances. Mosby is a fast friend and supporter of President Grant, and his political status may be properly set forth by designating him as a State Conservative, but a National Republican. How a square fight between him and Gen. Hunton will result it is impossible to foresee at this date.

Before the late war the counties now composing the Ninth District were the home of what was called the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Democracy; and it is still a hot nest of Democrats. Gen. R. T. Bowen, Conservative, was elected at the last election by a large majority over Hon. Robert W. Hughes, now Judge of the United States Court of this district. It may be set down as certainly Conservative, although there is some doubt whether Gen. Bowen will be returned, [illegible] the blatant demagogue to secure his success. McMullin was formerly prominent in Virginia politics, and served a term or two in the House of Representatives at Washington. He is a living and moving gas-bag, and he was so troublesome before the war that he was banished from Washington and Virginia by being appointed Governor of Washington Territory. He was so sure to turn up with his endless gabble on all occasions, in season and out of season, that he became commonly known as "Inevitable" Fayette—a name which still deservedly clings to him. If he gets back into Congress he will be a sore affliction to the House—worse, indeed, than Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, would prove.

Considering that President Grant carried the State in the last election, and the colored population of each district, the Republicans should not only return five Congressmen, but increase the number to seven. Yet it is only the truth to say that the Republicans will not, for various reasons, exert their full and undivided strength in mere local or State elections.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MEETING OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—WAITING FOR STATEMENTS FROM MOULTON AND TILTON.

On Wednesday it was confidently asserted by the members of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church and by Mr. Beecher's lawyers that the committee's report would be ready for submission to the church on Friday evening. Yesterday the aspect of affairs was somewhat changed. The committee did not seem so certain that the report would be ready to present to the Examining Committee of the church this evening. One member of the committee stated positively in the morning that the report would not be ready at the time first mentioned. The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Sage, Winslow, and Cleveland, met yesterday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the latter, No. 15 Nassau street. Mr. Winslow submitted the draft of the report which he has been engaged on for the past few days. It was discussed at length, and but few alterations were made. The report itself will cover about twenty pages of foolscap, and the summary of the evidence, which is to be presented at the same time, will not be of much greater length. It was understood, after the subcommittee had adjourned, that the report would be presented to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church this morning. Nothing definite, however, could be ascertained. Following out the plan of the Investigating Committee, the subcommittee have not only decided to keep their proceedings secret, but have refused to make known the place of their meeting. Last evening the report, as revised by the subcommittee, was submitted to the Investigating Committee, which met for that purpose at the house of Mr. Beecher on Columbia Heights. The committee remained in session for several hours, and were assisted in their consultations by one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers. After the adjournment none of the members would say positively that the report would be presented this evening. This change in the committee's views is said to have been brought about by a rumor, which they consider well founded, of an intention on the part of Mr. Moulton to publish his statement on Saturday morning. The statement, it is said, may contain some facts which it will be necessary for the committee to investigate before presenting their report. Mr. Moulton has not yet said positively when his statement will appear. He informed a TIMES reporter last evening that it would be a long document, and would soon be ready for publication.

The summons and complaint in the suit for criminal conversation has not yet been served on Mr. Beecher's lawyers, but it is understood that Ex-Judge Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, is busily engaged upon the complaint. Mr. Tilton has almost completed a long statement, which is to be published by way of answer to Mr. Beecher's statement. It will not be given to the press until Mr. Tilton has made public the testimony in his possession in relation to the scandal. Mr. Morris claims that this statement of Mr. Tilton will contain some startling facts very damaging to the Beecher side of the controversy. It will be longer than the first statement published by Mr. Tilton. The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church will meet this morning, and there will also be a meeting of the Investigating Committee, but it is very doubtful if the latter will submit their report. The official stenographer attended the committee meeting last evening.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BY THE RED STAR LINE.

At the present time over $600,000 is being expended in improving the mouth of the Schuylkill River for marine purposes, and the work, when completed, will prove of great value to the commercial interests of Philadelphia. The following description is given by the *Telegraph*: "Works of the most complete and elaborate charater are being constructed in order to provide a first-class depot for freight and passenger traffic between this country and Europe, and to furnish means for loading and dispatching economically the large fleet of sailing vessels which are being continually kept afloat by Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, agents of the International Steam-ship Company, (Red Star Line, plying between Philadelphia, Antwerp, and Liverpool,) which line is making these extensive improvements. A large plot of ground has been purchased by the company at the mouth of the Schuylkill River, at Girard Point, directly west of the League Island Navy-yard, and fronting immediately on the Delaware, below the Horseshoe, thus avoiding the difficulties to be encountered during the Winter from the ice, which forms such a formidable obstacle to navigation at that point. They have built a railroad about two miles long, to connect at Point Breeze with the Delaware Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus giving direct communication with the business centres of the city. The improvements are at what is known as Girard Point. Here the company have built a large wharf 250 feet wide and 500 feet long, with docks on either side, each 200 feet wide and 500 feet long, with 25 feet depth of water at low tide. These docks are large enough to berth four first-class ocean steamships, or twelve of the ordinary grain-carrying vessels, at one time, and four of them can be loaded at one time. On the centre of the wharf has been erected an immense grain elevator, 100 feet front on the river by 200 feet deep, and 124 feet high to the peak of the roof. The building will contain twelve elevating machines, each with a capacity of unloading 4,500 bushels per hour and delivering the same quantity into the holds of the vessels in the docks. This would make the entire working capacity of the machinery 54,000 bushels per hour. The grain will be unloaded in thirty-six bins of boiler iron, circular in form, 22 feet in diameter and 50 feet deep, having a capacity of over 15,000 bushels each. The spaces between these bins will also be utilized, and will each hold about 5,000 bushels. Two cast-iron spiral stairways reach to the tops of the bins. Four railroad tracks run into the building, and there will be room to unload twenty-four cars at one time, and by use of steam-shovels a car containing 400 bushels of bulk grain can be unloaded by two men in five minutes. On each side of the elevator are large warehouses, 200 feet long by 74 feet wide, for general freight and emigrant business, and in the east warehouse are the two large boilers which are to supply steam for a double engine of 130-horse power, situated in the top of the elevator, and which will run all the machinery. There is also a large sail-loft, for repairing the canvas of the vessels. A railroad track runs through each of these warehouses to the end of the wharf. In constructing the wharf there were 2,300 piles driven in addition to those under the foundations of the buildings, making over 6,000 piles in all, driven to an average depth of forty-nine feet. The work on these improvements was commenced in April, 1873, and will be completed about the middle of October of this year, when the new facilities will be at once put to service in loading the grain of the new crop, which is now coming forward. The International Steam-ship Company own sufficient land to build another wharf and two more docks the size of the present ones, whenever their business shall require it. It is also the ultimate intention to increase the length of the docks to 1,000 feet each."

"THE REIGN OF TERROR."

A curious case—"Davey *vs.* Driver"—was heard lately at the Brentford County Court, England. The plaintiff, a gentleman residing at Twickenham, obtained a verdict against the defendant, a neighbor, for costs incurred in lodging and maintaining his wife, who, it was alleged, had been compelled to leave his house owing to cruelty and threats. The wife stated that her husband had threatened to take her life with a hammer, and also with two sticks, one called "The Reign of Terror." She and her daughter took shelter in the plaintiff's house. Mary Ann, the daughter, said that she helped her "ma" to drag her boxes from the front door to the gate. Plaintiff and his wife were outside, and Mr. Davey said, "Oh, come to my house and stay with us; we are Good Templars." The defendant denied the allegations, and said that he was summoned before the Good Templars to answer a charge of illegally turning his wife and daughter out of doors, and of vicious and immoral habits, and was to appear next day, (April 1,) before the Good Templars' Deputy Grand Master at the house of the plaintiff. He did not go, but heard that an investigation took place, and that he was expelled from the order. He had never used any more violent language to his wife than a husband was privileged to. Mr. Milton, who appeared for the defendant, observed that he thought it was time Good Templarism was put down, if it was to be the means of decoying men's wives from their homes. The claim for the daughter's maintenance was not allowed, and the Judge expressed an opinion that the plaintiff had acted only in a humane manner.

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

OCEAN GROVE.

RELIGIOUS LIFE ON THE JERSEY SHORE—SKETCH OF THE CAMP-MEETING—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ENJOYMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

In my last letter I described in part the secular life led by the majority of the residents of this little city by the sea. Now it is my purpose to sketch in brief the religious aspects and details of the camp-meeting season. Although similar in purpose and general management to other sessions of outdoor prayer in different parts of the country, the Ocean Grove camp-meetings have their own distinctive characteristics, such as social evenings, children's day, and an organized Sunday-school. These are to be peculiarly conducted, and will differ essentially from kindred features elsewhere. But in the main, unless the location and its surroundings be taken into consideration, Ocean Grove camp-meeting is very like Sea Cliff, Shelter Island, and Sing Sing gatherings. Religious services have been conducted daily on the grounds since June, and have been augmented at certain periods, as in July, when the Union Convention was held, and again on this occasion, which was ushered in on the 14th inst. by a grand meeting in the large Tabernacle.

It was conducted by Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the association, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Pomeroy and Wallace, and experience meetings were held that evening in the Wharton Street Church tent, and Rev. J. S. Phelps preached. Until a late hour that night the voice of prayer was heard in the grove, and hymns of praise resounded from cottage and tent. The second day was ushered in, religiously speaking, at 5:30 in the morning with prayer and preaching. In public and private tents divine service was conducted, and from that time until breakfast hour, 7 o'clock, there was no cessation in worship throughout the grounds. At 8 o'clock Rev. H. C. McBride directed the experience and prayer meeting, and Rev. W. Swindells, Pastor of St. George's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, preached the regular morning sermon. During the remainder of Saturday everybody was intent upon preparation for the Sabbath, and scarce an hour passed unmarked by devotional exercises in some little dwelling. At night from the time the lamps were lighted until 10 o'clock, the air was filled with the songs of holy men and women.

The Sabbath was peculiarly a day of rest, and every avenue was lined early in the morning by the thousands who had come to the camp-meeting the previous day. After breakfast there was a love-feast, conducted by Dr. Stokes, and upward of 150 persons related their experience and faith in Jesus. At 10:30 the regular service of Sabbath morn was held, and after the devotional service, Dr. Stokes counseled a reformation in the method of conducting surf-meetings. The sermon was preached by Rev. B. Pomeroy, of Troy, from Colossians i., 12: "Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." The congregation exceeded 4,000, and among its members were many notables from Long Branch. At 1:30 in the afternoon the Sabbath-school convened in the Tabernacle, the tent of the infant department, and the large tent of the Wharton Street Church. The hundreds of neatly-clad children presented a remarkable picture of freshness and innocence, and the effect of their clear young voices singing the homely Methodist hymns was electric and soul stirring. Such a Sunday-school has rarely been seen before. During the children's hour there were social meetings in many tents, which were not broken up until the bell for the regular public service at 3 o'clock brought the people together once more. Dr. Kynett preached at this time, selecting for his text Zachariah viii., 23: "We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you." After this service came the surf-meeting, held in the open air, in full view of the sea. There must have been seven or eight thousand people at it. Rev. H. C. Heisley, John Field, of Philadelphia, and Hon. John Hill, of Morristown, conducted the services. In the evening again came the public exercises at the stand, and preaching by Rev. A. Wallace. Thus the day was spent in almost unremitting devotions, and not a sound or stir of workday life broke its solemn sanctity. At this time there were said to be over 100 clergymen present, and I might add that this number has rather increased than diminished since Monday morning.

I have thus far given the actual religious occurrences of the first three days as the best examples of how the time is spent at the camp-meeting.

In a former letter I gave the daily programme, so that the official details are completely before your readers. There are, however, customs and practices of regular daily life not prescribed or taken note of by the association. They are the little prayer and experience meetings, conducted in private dwellings, morning, noon, and night, by devout circles, who certainly consider these opportunities as the most delightful of the season. It is the almost universal habit of certain families to visit some camp-meeting annually, and, as one community, unite in worship, holding service at the different tents of the circle in turn. It is quite common to hear the prayers and hymns of these good people in the most bustling hours and thoroughfares. They attract no particular attention, for everybody seems to have come hither for like enjoyment.

I mentioned in the beginning of this letter that the social evenings, children's day, and organized Sunday-school were distinctive features of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting. The social evenings are designed to afford variety in this way: It is proposed to illuminate the cottages fancifully once or twice a month, and to engage a band of music to play for an hour or two on the same evening. The children's day is to be devoted to the enjoyment of the little ones and the cultivation of social intercourse among the residents. The Sunday-school has been organized with Joseph H. Thornley, Philadelphia, as Superintendent, who is assisted by a regular staff of officers carefully selected from the different conferences represented. In this manner the religious life at Ocean Grove is managed, beginning daily at 5:30 A. M. and terminating at 10 P. M. Those who are so inclined can devote themselves exclusively to religion during the season, and all can profitably combine secular with religious life.

SING SING.

VISITORS STILL ARRIVING—BISHOP JANES' SERMON ON IMMORAL NEWSPAPERS, TOBACCO, AND TEMPERANCE—HISTORY OF THE CAMP GROUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

To-day the weather is exceedingly hot, and from the edge of the village to the camp ground the road is continually clouded with dust. There was no excuse for such a nuisance, and if the committee expect to attract a large crowd they must remedy the dust evil. They have already set about it; therefore, in all probability, by to-morrow the drive will be a pleasant one.

To-day's main feature was the sermon by Bishop Janes in the morning, which was listened to by a large congregation. The Bishop took his text from Thessalonians, i., 28. In solemn words he warned the young of the danger of evil associations and companionship. He assured them that they could not go with bad companions without falling into their habits, and said it was the solemn duty of every parent or guardian who, in any sense, was responsible for the young, to look after the books they read. He denounced the literature of the day as being far from moral, and the Christian Church, he said, was responsible for such a condition of things. He told his hearers that it was in the power of the Church to control the moral character of all the newspapers in New-York City. He would have every Christian withhold his patronage from every newspaper that was not a moral sheet. Passing to the consideration of the subject of profanity, he charged that most men who use profane language do not meditate it. They have formed a wicked habit, and swear without thinking. The child is very careful of its first falsehood, and he is pained after he has told it. The next time the compunction is less, and it continues to be less and less every time, until in a little while he can tell a square, absolute falsehood without any compunction. It is just so with a swearing man; it is all the power of habit. Referring to tobacco chewing, he said: The first time a boy takes tobacco it sickens him; next time the sickness is less, and finally he begins to love it, and then chewing becomes a habit. Some ministers say they cannot get along without tobacco, and it seemed to him that all such were weak-minded. He said he had it from the best medical authority that a very large portion of the people in the insane asylums in the country got there through the use of tobacco. Men who entered the ministry when he did were now utterly broken down from the use of the weed. He claimed that men had no more right to spend money for tobacco—or, in other words, to satisfy an artificial appetite—than they had to cater to any other vicious habit. "Yet," said he, "the Methodist public this year spent more money for tobacco than they did for religion, and if a reform in the matter shall come, it must commence with the youth." It is easier, claimed the Bishop, to induce 100 children to promise than to induce one man to stop using the vile stuff. The Bishop next referred to the temperance question, alleging that hundreds and thousands fall yearly under the impression that they can control themselves on that point. Intemperance, he said, is the most terrible evil that society and the Church has to contend against, and reform on that point, too, must begin with the young. The present generation cannot be controlled on the question, but the coming generation can if the youth of the land are taken hold of in time. Men in the strength of manhood and in active life must be warned. The speaker was afraid, too, that another evil threatened the Church, and that was the desire for money. That desire is growing, and covetousness has increased greatly. There was imminent danger that business men would become so absorbed in the question of money-getting that they would forget God, and put the claims of religion and society out of sight.

Hundreds of country people from the river counties arrived on the grounds to-day, and are strolling about in groups, apparently enjoying themselves. All the rooms in the "lodging-house" are taken, and the committee will now open a large house recently rented on the south-eastern part of the grounds, which contains twenty-four rooms. The trouble about renting tents to colored people has passed over, representatives of the much-abused race having quietly withdrawn their applications.

After the morning service a large crowd gathered about the stationery-shop, where a gentleman was playing upon a melodeon, when, without any apparent concert of action, the people present burst forth in singing hymns. For twenty minutes this was kept up, the crowd growing larger every moment, additional singers joining in. A clergyman was heard to remark: "Now, that's what I call a sudden moving of the spirit," and it certainly was.

The Bishop's allusion to tobacco in his sermon this morning has been the chief topic of conversation among the ministers. The majority fully sustain his remarks, but there are those who believe he ought to have avoided the subject. Marvin Richardson, one of the oldest members of the New-Jersey Conference, now eighty-five years old, is an inveterate tobacco chewer, and the writer heard him make an address in the conference, in which he said that he had been a tobacco chewer nearly all his life, and believed if it had not been for the weed he would not then be alive. The remarks he then made have been quoted on the grounds to-day by hundreds of tobacco-chewing ministers.

The children's service at 1 P. M. was more largely attended than yesterday, Rev. J. F. Richmond taking charge. The proceedings were of the usual interesting character. The largest congregation of the day assembled at the afternoon meeting to hear Rev. Dr. Eddy, formerly of Baltimore. He repeated a sermon delivered by him at Round Lake, taking his text from the fourteenth chapter of St. John, twelfth verse. It was an able sermon, full of deep thought, and was very favorably commented upon. Prayer-meetings were held throughout the day in various tents, and at 6 P. M., in the Peekskill tent, the Police on duty held a meeting.

I held an interview this afternoon with Rev. J. B. Wakeley in relation to the first camp-meeting held on these grounds in 1832. Said he: "All who preached at that camp-meeting are dead. All the preachers who were seated on the old stand are dead. Most of those who occupied the tents have pitched their tents in Paradise. Since then nearly two generations have passed away. Of the grand old trees, however, many remain, for it is God's great cathedral, nature's magnificent temple." This grove was originally purchased of Robert Knowlton. The Sin Sink Indians used to roam in these woods, and Sing Sing took its name from this once powerful tribe. One thing which induced the committee to purchase this grove is the large spring of pure, sparkling water, which supplied multitudes of Indians years before Hendrik Hudson discovered the noble river which bears his name, and their stone hatchets and arrows have been found on the ground in the vicinity. Washington visited the locality in his day, and dined at a farm-house a quarter of a mile north of this camp ground, owned by James McCord, grandfather of the wife of Mr. Wakeley. The old house is still standing. The first camp-meeting was a grand success. Rev. Samuel Merwin was the Presiding Elder, and preached the first sermon, from "Abide in Me and My Word in you," &c. He was a splendid-looking man, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. His voice was musical and remarkable for its melody and power, and he looked as if he was born to command. His son, John B., was once Pastor of the Cannon Street Church in Poughkeepsie. He is now Presiding Elder of the New-York District East Conference. John C. Tackaberry preached a sermon on "Man's Agency" at that time, which is quoted to this day. He was Ex-Mayor Tieman's brother-in-law. The same day, too, Ebenezer Washburn preached from the songs of Moses, "Give ear, O heavens," &c.

At the conclusion of the afternoon service to-day a fervent prayer-meeting was instituted at the main stand. Up to this time the new converts number twenty-five to thirty persons. The following clergymen have arrived since last night: Rev. L. H. King, Rev. C. R. North, Rev. S. J. Ferguson, Rev. P. R. Brown, Rev. O. Haviland, Rev. J. W. B. Wood, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Rev. R. C. Putney, Rev. Wm. McAllister, Rev. U. Messiter, Rev. J. H. Lent, Rev. Mr. Chandler, and Rev. Mr. Bray. The sermon this evening was preached by Rev. Mr. Bray, of the New-York East Conference. To-morrow morning Dr. Nelson, the leading Methodist book agent, will preach, and in the afternoon Dr. Stratton, of Yonkers. The evening appointment has not yet been made.

After the terrible heat of the day the cooling breezes to-night woo young folks from the regular service, and the moon casts her rays aslant through the foliage of the tree-tops upon many happy strollers sauntering along the most frequented promenades. A colored family named Beach, from New-York, have erected a tent on Eastern avenue.

BICYCLE RACE.

On Monday last, says the London *Times* of the 8th inst., the race for the captaincy and subcaptaincy of the Middlesex Bicycle Club took place from Bath to London—a distance of 106 miles. The start was from the front of the Abbey, and all the competitors were up to time. Mr. Sparrow (who accompanied the race) started them at eight minutes past 5 o'clock, and, owing to the great number of people assembled, there was some difficulty in passing through the crowd. In a few minutes, however, they were out of the town, and the running was very sharp. Walker and Tyne were leading. Some of the competitors had to dismount and walk up Box Hill. They all passed through Chippenham at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, and Calne (nineteen miles) was reached in one and a half hour. They passed through in the following order: Walker, Leaver, Tyne, Percy, Goulding, Spencer, and Pearce. No stoppage was made until Marlborough was reached, (thirty-two miles,) Walker, Tyne, and Lever coming in together, the distance being got over in two and three quarter hours. Spencer here passed Sparrow and Goulding. From Marlborough to Newbury (eighteen miles) Walker and Tyne led the way. At Hungerford, Goulding's machine gave way through striking a large projecting stone while going down hill. After an attempt to repair it he got as far as Thatcham, where he was compelled to take the train for London. Walker and Tyne performed the journey from Bath to Newbury (fifty miles) in four and three-quarter hours. Leaver and Percy were making good time as far as Woolhampton, but soon after Leaver dropped behind, and was passed by Spencer at Reading. Walker soon after made a spurt, and Tyne saw no more of him. At Twyford Spencer overhauled Percy, and they had a smart race as far as Colnbrook, where Percy stopped to rest. The arrivals at the club-room at Kensington were as follows: Walker, 3:13; Tyne, 3:50; Spencer, 5:12; Percy, 6:58; Leaver, 7:35. Walker had been somewhat jaded at Hounslow, but, upon his arrival at the goal, he started, after a few minutes' rest, to meet the remainder of the competitors. The time made by Walker is one hour less than the fastest stage coach ever performed the journey from London to Bath in, and is also the best bicycle traveling on record, the pace of the winner exceeding ten and a half miles per hour, including stoppages. Mr. Sparrow, the starter, although upward of fifty years of age, followed the competitors on his bicycle, and performed the whole journey in fifteen hours, including stoppages.

THE TURF.

A GREAT DAY'S SPORT AT SARATOGA.

FELLOWCRAFT MAKES THE FASTEST FOUR MILES EVER RUN—LEXINGTON'S TIME BEATEN—REFORM WINS THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

The regular meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association was brought to a close to-day, but did not finish the season, as there are two extra days for the benefit of the Rowing Association and the public schools. The morning broke cloudy, and before 11 o'clock rain began to fall, but not in sufficient quantity to necessitate the postponement of the races. Shortly after 11 o'clock the rain ceased, and the procession to the course began to move. As the programme was very attractive, a larger attendance of spectators was present than on any other day of the present meeting, the grand stand and quarter-stretch being thronged with people. Those who had assembled to witness the day's sport had no idea of what was in store for them. They did not imagine that not only would they witness the fastest mile and three-quarters ever run, but also see the great time of Lexington for four miles—viz., 7:19¾—beaten. Yet such was the case. If it had been conceived that Fellowcraft could have made that record, 50,000 people would have been present to witness the race instead of 3,000. On the 2d day of April, 1855, Lexington, then five years old, and carrying 103 pounds, ran the distance in the above time, and it has remained at the head of the record for nearly twenty years. At last, however, a grand race-horse appears, and not only beats Lexington's time, but makes a better race. Fellowcraft is but four years old and carried 108 pounds, while Lexington was a year older and carried five pounds less weight. Wanderer was expected to make the great record, and not Fellowcraft, but the result shows the uncertainty of racing. The knowing ones, of course, lost heavily on the race, but not one of them seemed to feel the loss of his money during the excitement. Reform, the stable companion of Fellowcraft, also distinguished himself by running the first race of the day—a mile and three-quarters—in 3:05¾, which beats Lexington's time at Lexington, Ky., in 1872, by a second and a quarter. Both these horses belong to Mr. M. A. Littell, of New-York, who, however, was not present to receive the congratulations received by his trainer, Anthony Taylor, and Mr. Belmont's English jockey, Evans, who rode Fellowcraft. It was the grandest day's sport of the year, and will long be remembered by all who were present, albeit the steeple-chase which wound up the day's sport turned out to be a fizzle. As the spectators were leaving the course, Fellowcraft was taking his walk under the trees, looking as fresh as a daisy, and playing with his ears as if he had only been galloped a mile. He is, indeed, a wonderful horse, and may justly be hailed "King of the turf." The details of the several events are as follows:

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The first race on the card was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, with allowances to beaten horses. The five entries were D. McDaniel's b. f., by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen; Thos. G. Moore's gr. h. London; A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost; Jas. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, and M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform. Before weighing in, Jack Frost was withdrawn on account of lameness. The knowing ones pitched upon Reform as the winner, and, although Dublin carried his full weight, he was a good second choice. The following were the rates of the pools just before the start:

Reform	$150	$100	$400
Dublin	80	50	200
London	75	50	190
Red Dick filly	30	30	55
Total	$335	$230	$845

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the extra stretch, and got away straggling, London being in the lead, Red Dick filly second, two lengths before Reform, with Dublin two lengths behind the latter. As they ran down the shute the Red Dick filly got to the head of London, and then Reform followed up and passed both of them. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Reform showed a length in advance of the Red Dick filly, who was a head before London, who was leading Dublin two lengths. As they came round the lower turn Reform was making a terrific pace, and London forged to the front of the Red Dick filly, while Dublin was waiting behind. Approaching the three-quarter pole, Reform was a length before London, who was the same distance in advance of the Red Dick filly, with Dublin two lengths behind her. Thus they turned into the homestretch. When they came up London challenged Reform, and was at his throat-latch at the furlong pole. The struggle between them for the lead was very fine, and London got the best of it, as he passed the stand half a length in front of Reform, two lengths before the Red Dick filly, who was the same distance ahead of Dublin. As they went round the turn London forced the running and got away a length from Reform, and in the meantime Dublin began to move up from the rear on to the Red Dick filly. When they passed the quarter-pole London was still leading Reform a length, while the latter was only the same distance ahead of the Red Dick filly, lapped at the saddle-girth by Dublin. It was nose and tail with them down the backstretch, and the struggle was a beautiful one, occasioning much enthusiasm. As they approached the half-mile pole Reform outran London, took the lead, and passed that point half a length in front of the latter, while the Red Dick filly ran up and lapped London, closely pressed by Dublin. As they came round the lower turn the same terrific pace was kept up, and Reform was forced ahead, immediately rushing two lengths ahead of the Red Dick filly, who had passed London and was leading him a length, while Dublin was three lengths behind. On nearing the three-quarter pole the Red Dick filly gave it up and London swooped into the second place again, Dublin passing to third place. The latter now ran up to the head of London, and the pair, thus yoked, got on a lap with Reform's quarter as they turned into the homestretch. The race up the stretch was a magnificent one between the three. When they were at the furlong pole Reform seemed to be leading the other two a neck, but once on this side of it, London could not live the pace longer, and quit under the whip which Swim lavished on him. Dublin now came with a grand burst of speed on the outside, but Reform, with great strides, defied Dublin's efforts, and left him behind at every stride, finally beating him by three lengths in the remarkable time of 3:05¾, beating the fastest time on record for that distance by a second and a quarter. London was third, six lengths behind Dublin, and a dozen lengths before the Red Dick filly.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $500, one mile and three-quarters; horses beaten once at this meeting allowed 7 pounds, twice 12 pounds, three times 15 pounds; winners at either meeting excluded:

M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses, 83 pounds 1
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 90 pounds 2
Thomas G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 102 pounds 3
D. McDaniel's b. f., 3 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 75 pounds 4
A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty dr.
Time—3:05¾.

THE FOUR MILES.

The second race of the day was the four mile dash, for which were entered George H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, A. S. Gage's ch. f. Katy Pease, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft. The betting on the result was heavy, and in favor of Wanderer, whose remarkable race in the two miles and a quarter made the betting ring "sweet" on him. The pools averaged as follows:

Wanderer	$1,300	$500	$200
Fellowcraft	600	210	95
Katy Pease	300	110	45
Total	$2,200	$820	$340

THE RACE.

The flag fell and Wanderer rushed away two lengths in the lead, Fellowcraft second, and Katy Pease last. As they went round the turn Fellowcraft shot to the front, determined to make a stiff pace throughout. He was away two lengths in front, and increased the lead to four lengths at the quarter-pole, Katy Pease last. They were the same going along the backstretch, but Katy Pease closed up at the half-mile pole and was at Wanderer's tail, Fellowcraft still being four lengths in front. Coming round the lower turn Katy Pease got to the head of Wanderer, and the pair thus ran round to the stand, Fellowcraft leading them five lengths, and finishing the first mile in 1:47½. Round the turn they go, and Wanderer gets half a length in front of Katy, but Fellowcraft, running steadily, keeps the gap open to four lengths as they pass the quarter-pole. Down the backstretch Fellowcraft rushes, now three lengths in advance of the other two, who are head and head. Fellowcraft keeps on round the lower turn with unfaltering stride, and the other two increase their speed a little. Wanderer now shakes off Katy, and endeavors to get nearer Fellowcraft. He succeeds in lessening the gap between him and the leader to two lengths at the three-quarter pole, while Katy is at his tail. The pace is fast up the stretch, and Katy gets at the head of Wanderer once more, but Fellowcraft is two lengths in front, and running with head down and with powerful stride. They are received with cheers as they finish the second mile, with Fellowcraft still two lengths in front. The time is 3:38. On they go round the turn again. The pace is too much for Katy, and she drops behind Wanderer, and the latter closes upon Fellowcraft, giving hopes to his backers. At the quarter pole Wanderer gets his head at Fellowcraft's quarter, and Katy Pease is four lengths behind. They run the same down the backstretch, but at the half-mile pole Fellowcraft draws away his full length before Wanderer, and Katy Pease is three lengths behind. Round the lower turn they come, and Katy Pease gets closer. They turn into the homestretch, and the excitement is great. Fellowcraft keeps the lead, however, and finishes the third mile a length ahead of Wanderer, who is two lengths in advance of Katy Pease. The time is 5:29½. They now start for the final mile, and Fellowcraft goes round the turn with two lengths the lead of Wanderer, who is three lengths before Katy Pease. At the quarter-pole they are the same, and part of the way down the backstretch; but approaching the half-mile pole Wanderer is urged to his best, and closes upon Fellowcraft, leaving Katy behind. His backers send up a cheer. As they pass the half mile there is half a length of daylight between them, and the excitement is intense. Katy Pease is five lengths behind. As they begin the journey of the lower turn Fellowcraft again opens a gap, and is now three lengths before Wanderer, and the people are beside themselves with excitement. They come on at a rapid rate, and Fellowcraft is four lengths ahead of the favorite. Katy Pease is beaten. They turn to come up the homestretch, and the spectators jump to their feet with enthusiasm. Wanderer gets the whip and responds gamely, but Fellowcraft is running easy, and the other is straining. It is no use. Fellowcraft has the race, and beats Wanderer out five lengths, while Katy Pease was beaten off twenty lengths. The timers showed the time to the judges, and they immediately gave a cheer and the spectators knew that something remarkable had been done. The time was then hung out in view of the grand stand, and when the figures 7:19½ were seen the wildest excitement prevailed. Men threw up their hats and jumped as if they were crazy. The ladies cheered and clapped their hands, and old turfmen who had witnessed Lexington's performance at New-Orleans stood in dumb amazement. The astonishment of every one was so great that people did not know what to say to each other, and did nothing but cheer and shake hands. It was a remarkable performance, and makes Fellowcraft the King of the Turf.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $1,400, of which $200 and the entrance money to the second horse; entrance, $50 each; four miles.

M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Evans 1
Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal, 114 pounds. Ross 2
A. S. Gage's ch. f. Katy Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe, 105 pounds. Hennessey 3

TIME.

Quarter	0:28¼	2¼ miles	4:07½
Half	0:54	2½ miles	4:34
Mile	1:47½	3 miles	5:29½
1¼ mile	2:15	3¼ miles	5:57
1½ mile	2:42	3½ miles	6:23
2 miles	3:38	4 miles	7:19½

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The last affair of the day was a steeple-chase handicap, and the two which appeared were Bullet, with 152 pounds, and Vesuvius, with 133 pounds. Bullet was the favorite at $100 to $50. They started off with Bullet in the lead at a slow gallop, and by the time they got down to the half-mile pole in the last field Bullet was six lengths in front. He took all the leaps cleanly, and finally led some twenty lengths. He kept in front all the way round, and Vesuvius followed behind until they came to the water jump the second time, when Vesuvius refused, and Bullet went over the course alone. Vesuvius was finally got over the course about two miles behind Bullet, whose time was 7:50½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap steeple chase, purse $850, of which $150 to the second horse; about three miles.

Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. f. Bullet, five years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 150 pounds 1
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 133 pounds 2
Time—7:50½.

TO-MORROW'S EVENTS.

To-morrow will be the extra day for the benefit of the Saratoga Rowing Association, and there is every prospect that it will be a success, both in a racing and pecuniary point of view. There are three races on the programme, and the pool rooms to-night are thronged. The first race will be a three-quarter dash for all ages, the entries for which are as follows: Emily Fuller, 5 years; O'Neill, 3 years; Madge, 3 years; Minnie Mac, 4 years; Ida Wells, 3 years; Erastus Corning, 3 years; and Dublin, 3 years.

The second race will be a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, in which McDaniel's Red Dick filly, 77 pounds; Mildew, 96 pounds; B. F. Carver, 103 pounds; Cariboo, 93 pounds, and Wizard, 90 pounds, will participate.

The third race will be a handicap for all ages; two miles. The following are the entries: London, 96 pounds; Galway, 93 pounds; Fadladeen, 110 pounds; Frank, 93 pounds; Lizzie Lucas, 105 pounds, and Botany Bay, 85 pounds.

There is no betting on this race, as it is not known which horses will start.

The pools on the other races are as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS.

Madge	$310	$200	$300
Dublin	215	250	175
Minnie Mac	90	140	70
O'Neill	130	130	70
Field	190	200	145
Total	$935	$920	$760

SELLING RACE.

Carver	$175	$100
Cariboo, Wizard,	135	60
Red Dick filly	105	55
Mildew	30	20
Total	$445	$235

Wanderer, on finishing the four-mile race, was very much affected, and suffered severely with the thumps, but has now completely recovered. Stampede, his stable companion, and winner of the Kenner Stakes, is dangerously sick with lung fever.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—The extra race meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, which takes place on the 26th, 27th and 29th inst., promises to be very interesting. There will be three handicap races run which are not in the programme. The following horses have arrived, and are in training at Monmouth Park: M. H. Sanford's, F. Morris', D. D. Withers', Chas. S. Lloyd's, K. W. Seers', John Coffee's, J. F. Chamberlin's, R. W. Weldon's, and D. J. Bannatyne's. Others will arrive in a few days.

TROTTING.

HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The third day of the Hampden Park races was characterized by another large attendance, but the result of the day's trotting was somewhat unsatisfactory as the two principal races of the day—the 2:38 and 2:26 classes—were both unfinished at dark. After five heats in the former and four in the latter, both were postponed until 12:30 P. M. to-morrow.

The eighth and concluding heat of the 2:29 class, postponed from Wednesday, was trotted at 11 o'clock and won by Stewart Moloney in 2:27. Everett Ray taking second money, Cosette third, and Spotted Colt fourth.

The following is a summary of the heats trotted in the 2:38 race:

Nashville Girl	1	0	1	2	3
Bella	3	4	4	1	1
James Howell, Jr.	2	0	9	8	8
H. C. Hill	10	5	5	4	2
Mac	6	13	2	7	4
Magnolia	13	3	3	3	7
Essex	4	8	6	5	5
Royal George	7	11	11	6	6
Young Rattler	11	7	8	9	dr.
Hampton	14	12	dis.		
Harry Spanker	8	10	dis.		
Roserve	12	dis.			
Effie Dean	dis.				

The other horses entered for the race were drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13	2:26¾
Second heat	35½	1:10	2:24
Third heat	37	1:13	2:28
Fourth heat	37	1:13	2:30
Fifth heat	37	1:15½	2:31

The following is the summary of the four heats of the 2:26 race:

T. L. Young	2	1	1	5
Fred. Hooper	1	2	4	6
Mambrino Gift	3	3	9	1
Henry W. Genet	4	7	6	2
Lady Banker	2	4	8	8
Joe Brown	5	6	5	3
Joker	7	5	3	4
Barney Kelly	6	8	7	7
Grand Duchess	9	9	8	9
Royal John	Drawn.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:12	2:24
Second heat	36½	1:11	2:24½
Third heat	37	1:13	2:25
Fourth heat	37	1:13	2:27

A considerable change from the announced entries took place in the running race, Paris Mutuals, Ned Harlan, Jack Frost, and Ellen G. being drawn, and only Ginger, Crow's Meat, and Lutitia H. running. The race was a two-mile dash, and was won by Ginger, with Lutitia H. second and Crow's Meat third. Time—3:59.

ANECDOTE OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

A correspondent writing from the German capital says: "The celebrated Vienna painter, Herr Von Angely, has been stopping some time in Berlin, and occupying himself with taking the portraits of several members of the Imperial family. He received many marks of royal favor, and was invited to the festivities and receptions at Court. At one of the balls where he was present a cavalier attached to the suite of the Crown Princess Victoria stepped up to him with the message that her Imperial Highness wished to dance the next waltz with him. Angely started back at the intelligence, and, pointing to the floor, said to the cavalier, in the peculiar Vienna accent, "On such a slippery floor I dare not undertake to dance, more especially with her Imperial Highness." "Please," said the courtier, smiling, "to follow me into the next apartment, and you can [illegible] the soles of your boots [illegible] Highness' messenger, and after having taken these measures to insure his not falling, he stepped into the saloon where the dancing was going on. The Crown Princess was being conducted through the mazes of the dance by a tall and distinguished courtier, who, out of respect for his partner, held her, as the etiquette at Court prescribes, at arm's length. After her Highness had been led back to her seat by the cavalier Angely stepped up, and, making a low reverence, said: "Your Imperial Highness has deigned to express a wish to dance with me; but excuse my saying that I cannot dance like the gentleman who has just had the honor; I only understand the Vienna way to dance—this is, by clasping my partner round the waist." Smiling at this, the Crown Princess answered: "Dance with me, Herr Von Angely, as you choose, just as you have been accustomed to dance in Vienna." Angely now knew what he was about, and clasping his distinguished partner round the waist, he danced three or four times round the saloon at a rate enough to make one giddy to look at it. When being conducted back to her seat by Angely her Imperial Highness turned to him and said, "So that is the way you dance in Vienna—well, I must say I never found so much pleasure in dancing.""

A BOY ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.

At the London Zoölogical Gardens, lately, a boy, nine years of age, in order to escape a shower of rain, sought shelter under the shade in front of the leopard's cage. This intrusion was evidently unwelcome to the leopard, which, passing its paws through the bars of the cage, caught the boy and severely tore him about the scalp and face with its claws. Fortunately, the keeper was at hand, and rescued the lad by dealing severe blows on the leopard's head, thus making it release its hold.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Cholera has assumed an epidemic character in numerous localities of Prussian Silesia, and the Austrian Ministry of Commerce has instructed the different railway companies whose lines cross the Prussian frontier to take necessary precautions, adopted on previous occasions, for dealing with transmission of the disease along the lines.

Use Burnett's Kalliston after Sea Bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BRIANT—MAINS.—In New-York, Aug. 19, 1874, by Rev. P. L. Davies, JOHN BRIANT, Esq., of New-York, to MRS. ELIZABETH MAINS, of Utica, N. Y.

OWEN—CALLENDER.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Dr. Parker, FRANCIS THOMPSON OWEN and HARRIETTE A., daughter of E. Elmore Callender.

DIED.

BAKER.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, ELIAS BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 21, from the First Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives will meet at his late residence in Albany st. at 2 o'clock.

BELL.—Wednesday, 19th inst., JAMES RENWICK, only son of James and Dorathea A. Bell, aged 3 years, 17 days.

Funeral to take place at 10 o'clock on Friday, 21st inst. Residence, No. 431 West 27th st.

DITMAS.—At Gravesend, Aug. 20, ABRAHAM DITMAS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Reform Church, Gravesend, on Sunday, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EDSALL.—Of cholera infantum, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874, at Amagansett, Long Island, CHARLOTTE TAYLOR, only daughter of Thomas Henry and Maria Louise Edsall, of Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 16 months and 10 days.

FISKE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., EDWARDS W. FISKE, aged 69.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 Park place, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

FLETCHER.—At Valley Stream, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, of dysentery, CATHERINE, wife of William Fletcher, and daughter of Robert Bagan, deceased, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Friday, 21st inst. Trains leave South 8th st., Williamsburg, via South-side Railroad, at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

HATFIELD.—At Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, EMILY A. HATFIELD, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, O. P. Hatfield, on Oakland av., Bayonne, on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st., N. Y., at 12 M. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

HOLDREGE.—Suddenly, at Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1874, Mrs. MARGRETT COTHEAL, widow of the late Capt. Henry Holdrege, of this City, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son, the late John W. Mott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 222 5th av., at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, 23d inst.

JACKSON.—Aug. 17, at his residence, Walnut Grove, in Middletown, Conn., Hon. EBENEZER JACKSON, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral will be at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Friday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

KEELER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, MARY RUTH, eldest daughter of Theodore and Mary Keeler, in the 11th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 209 East 112th st., this day, (Friday,) at 7:30 P. M.

☞ Fairfield County, Conn., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 19, HARRIET KELLY, the beloved wife of Wm. Kelly.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 21, from her late residence, No. 261 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2 P. M., thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

LIVINGSTON.—At Biarritz, France, JANE MARY, wife of Carroll Livingston, and daughter of the late James Jauncey, of this City.

MERRITT.—On the 20th inst., of paralysis of the lungs, STEPHEN MERRITT, in his 73d year.

Funeral on Sunday from the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church. Particulars to-morrow.

SMITH.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Thursday, the 20th inst., Dr. ROBERT S. SMITH, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on Monday, the 24th of the month, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 12:40 P. M. and return at 4:10 and 5:44 P. M.

RYER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, STARR KING, only son of the late Randolph Ryer, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 5th av., corner of 19th st., without further invitation.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the 20th year of his age, JOHN J., only son of John and Mary B. Shuster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 179 Amity st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Marlboro, on the Hudson, Aug. 18, of typhoid fever, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

TUFTS.—In this City, Aug. 19, Mrs. H. M. TUFTS.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 51 Charles st., Friday (21st) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN DUSER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, WM. J. VAN DUSER, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Thomas patent cash and ticket indicator furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all persons carried, whether paying cash, having tickets, or otherwise. It at the same time relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense impossible. Those interested will address G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

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DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

THE CARLIST WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SANTANDER, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

Two topics of great interest are engrossing public attention just now in Spain. One is the German intervention, and the other the recognition of Serrano's Government by the foreign powers. As regards the first, there seems no longer any doubt that a German naval force is coming to the Cantabrian coast. But it is doubtful whether Don Carlos can be made to believe in German intervention. In the first place, he argues that if the Germans sent iron-clads to Cartagena and interfered actively in the doings of the Cantonalists when no German subject was murdered, they would do something more than send a couple of gun-boats to the Cantabrian coast if they intended meting out any effective punishment for the assassination of their countryman. In the second place, his Generals have convinced him that Von Moltke himself could not do anything against the Carlist army, which, besides being invincible, and the terror, as well as the admiration, of the "whole world," is posted on summits which the heavy German soldier could never climb. How far the second consideration is correct, those who know how French armies have promenaded these regions at divers times will be able to judge for themselves; but as for the first, Don Carlos should remember that if the Germans wish to avenge the death of Capt. Schmidt, two gunboats, however small, are sufficient to bombard and destroy all the coast towns occupied by the Carlists, such as Bermeo, Guetaria, Lequeitio, Zarauz, and others. Of course no one knows what the German naval force will do; but it is to be feared that any reprisals on the coasts will lead to the shooting of the hostages reported by me some weeks ago as having been arrested by the Carlists.

The question of atrocities on either side is now assuming so serious an aspect, and it will be so difficult hereafter to disentangle the truth from the conflicting testimony of each side, that it may be as well to correct at once any erroneous impressions that exist on this subject, and to give each side whatever blame is due to it.

The "Military Representative of Don Carlos VII. in London" has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which the correctness of what I said in my letter from Logroño of the 14th is questioned. In order, therefore, to reassure the Liberals of Europe as to the justice of their indignation, I may add a few words to what I have said before. A charge which brands a whole political party as little better than a horde of bandits should not be lightly made by correspondents; and, in justice to myself as well as my foreign colleagues, I maintain the truth of my former allegations, repeating that Dr. Mohr, of the Cologne *Gazette*, and other correspondents were witnesses that the accusations made against the national troops in the fighting before Estella were without foundation. If the Carlists have reason to be alarmed at the universal indignation they have excited, it is their own fault, and I am glad to perceive that the "Military Representative of Don Carlos VII. in London" believes that the "atrocious proclamation" of Gen. Dorregaray is a forgery.

As regards the first paragraph of the letter written by the "Military Representative of Don Carlos," in which he says that 192 Republican soldiers were caught in the act of burning houses at Peña Plata—which must not be confounded with Peña Muro—I have spoken with a foreign correspondent who was present on the occasion, who denies the accusation, but as I was not present I shall leave him to deal with it.

The second paragraph says that Capt. Schmidt, of "whose execution so much has been said," was shot for being a spy, and that written evidence of his guilt and confession will be forthcoming. In reply to this I can say that, from the time Capt. Schmidt set his foot on Spanish soil till he was taken by the Carlists, he was, with very few and very short exceptions, by my side, and I declare in the most positive manner that he did not do anything whatever to merit the infamous accusation. That any evidence and confession in his handwriting can be produced to the effect that he was a spy is simply incredible, unless the poor man, from some misunderstanding, confusion, or threat, fell into a nefarious trap. It would not be the first time that the signature of a foreign captive, on the brink of the grave, to such a document had been obtained by holding out hopes of escape from death. Capt. Schmidt stuttered to such an extent when he spoke that it was not always easy to understand him, even in his own language, and, as his knowledge of Spanish was limited to a very few words, the likelihood of his having been shot without a fair hearing only renders the whole affair more horrible and disgraceful to the Carlists. The truth seems to be that the Carlists, for some reason only known to themselves, have a special antipathy to foreign correspondents, and they have adopted a very cruel way of showing it. Don Carlos, says the Military Representative, has given directions that foreign correspondents be afforded all facilities for obtaining news; but I feel sure that from henceforth Don Carlos will see very few foreign correspondents near him. Correspondents cannot do their work properly unless they take notes of what they see and hear, and, if Capt. Schmidt was shot for having notes about him, all correspondents are liable to the same fate. But to dispose of this subject once for all, I need only say that no time was given the victim to communicate with his friends or Ambassador, to whom he had sent his passport a few days before for the purpose of obtaining a letter of introduction to Marshal Concha. Had they given him this time, any amount of proof would have been forthcoming that he was not a spy.

In a subsequent paragraph the "Military Representative of Don Carlos" says that the "atrocious proclamation" of Dorregaray is a forgery, and that it has not found its way yet into the Carlist lines. So far from its not having found its way into the Carlist lines, I repeat that it was first published at Estella in the *Cuartel Real*, Don Carlos' official organ, and that I received it from a Carlist officer in that town, via Bayonne. It appeared in the *Cuartel Real* of the 3d of July, and may be had on application to Don Carlos Cabañero, No. 19 Rue Lormand, Bayonne, or Calle Mayor, Estella.

The atrocities and murders of Cuenca and Olot are too fully confirmed to require any further comments. At Cuenca a retired officer was bayoneted before his wife and in the presence of Carlist officers, who looked on complacently.

Among the losses sustained at the battle of Peña Muro is one which up to the present has been clouded in mystery. It is nothing else than the disappearance of the late Marshal Concha's trunk, in which, it appears, he kept all his private papers, including his plan of campaign. Had it fallen into the hands of the Carlists we should have heard of it very soon, for that would have been an important trophy. It must therefore have been lost after or during the retreat; most probably during the first part of the retreat, when the darkness and confusion favored such a deed. The loss of such important papers as those contained in the trunk is much to be regretted, for they would have cleared up many doubts with regard to the conduct of the Government in not seconding the Marshal's efforts with better organization and assistance. These doubts must now be buried with the gallant Marshal. It is said that there were also letters there which could have explained to the world what his real intentions were with regard to proclaiming Don Alfonso on his entry into Estella, and why he had refused to do it when he entered Bilbao. It is easier to acquire fame in Spain than to preserve it, and Concha's strongest titles to fame may have been locked up in that trunk.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

The articles of agreement for the Centennial Memorial Building have been signed by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, contractor, and the officers representing the Centennial Board of Finance. Mr. Dobbins has given a bond in the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, the bond being secured by lien upon real estate in Philadelphia, valued by the chairman of the Building Committee at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Portions of the monthly payments due Mr. Dobbins are also to be withheld until the completion of the work, as further surety for the fulfillment of the contracts. If the building is not entirely completed on or before the 1st of February, 1876, Mr. Dobbins is to forfeit $1,200 as liquidating damages for each future day of delay, and, on the other hand, he is to be paid a reward of $1,200 per day for each day the building has been completed prior to Dec. 1, 1875. It is further provided that at any time the Centennial Board of Finance may, after three days' notice, employ extra labor to prosecute the work, if, in the opinion of the board, the work is not being carried on with sufficient dispatch, and the pay for such labor shall be taken from the sums due the contractor, or the board may take entire possession of the unfinished building, and complete it at the expense of Mr. Dobbins.

"GET UP AND GET OUT."

The Chairman of the Illinois Straight Democratic State Committee, appointed in 1872, has issued a circular to the faithful. He declares that at the dictation of A. C. Hesing, the McCormick Committee, when issuing a call for a State Convention, struck out the word "Democratic" because "it smells bad," and he pointedly requests those Democrats "who are conscious of having disgraced the name" to "get up and get out." He says: "We want harmony in the ranks of the party, but the question is, how are we to have it? There were several discordant elements introduced recently, having a tendency to divide and weaken instead of adding strength, as was claimed by some, and still it seems that your servants, whose sole and only duty it was to call a convention, naming the time and place, and making an apportionment of representation, have usurped the power to lay down a platform at the dictation of the man Hesing, who offered an insult to every intelligent German in the land by claiming to have the power to transfer 50,000 German votes at his pleasure. The committee went further, and at the dictation of this man Hesing, and backed up by the Chicago *Times*, actually struck out the word "Democrat" and substituted "Opposi- [illegible] get out, or come down and apologise. The name is good enough for us, and the principles we will contend for."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 20, R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of W. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, the following property: The plot of land, 146 by 71.3 by 155 by 125, with the ten brick houses thereon, on the north side of Scammel street, between Cherry and Water streets, to Henry Bergh for $55,000, over mortgage and interest of $36,225; total, $91,225. The plot of land, 140 by 150, on the north side of Gouverneur slip, between Water and Front streets, with the sheds and other appurtenances of a coal-yard thereon, to E. Bergh Brown for $80,000. The premises are now leased till 1881 at a yearly rental of $4,800. The plot of land, 140 by 150, on the north side of Gouverneur slip, between Front and Water streets, with the four brick stores thereon, to Edwin Bergh for $96,000, over mortgage and interest of $35,330; total, $131,330. The premises are leased to May 1, 1877, for $5,750 per year. The bulkhead and pier, 150 by 140, north-east corner of South street and Gouverneur slip, known as Pier No. 52 East River, to Gen. Dan Butterfield for $37,500. The property belonged to the estate of the late Jane Brown, and all the purchasers were heirs of the estate.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and tenement and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street, to Elizabeth Donohue, third mortgagee, for $650 over and above mortgage and interest of $13,350; total, $14,000.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue, to Sept. 16.

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. T. Gillender, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 324 feet west of First avenue, to Charles Welde, third mortgagee, for $9,650. Also, under the same order, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, adjoining the above, to Charles Kneeland, third mortgagee, for $9,650.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold the irregular-shaped plot of land, containing an area of nine City lots, on the west side of Inwood avenue, Inwood, Twenty-third Ward, and known as plot No. 357 on map of Inwood, to Sherman W. Knevals, Trustee and plaintiff, for $1,245. Also, the irregular-shaped plot of land, adjoining the above, and known as No. 358 on map of Inwood, to same buyer, for $1,100.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, to Aug. 27.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, east of Lexington avenue, to Aug. 27.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

There is only one public sale of real estate noted to be held at the Exchange to-day, that being by R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. G. Ulshoeffer, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 75, No. 95 Delancey street, north side, 75 feet west of Lewis street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 plot of land 146x71.3x155x125, with 10 brick houses thereon, n. s. of Scammel st., between Cherry and Water sts.	$91,225
1 plot of land, 140x150, n. s. of Gouverneur slip, between Water and Front sts., now used as a coal yard	80,000
1 plot of land, 140x150, on n. s. of Gouverneur slip, between Front and Water sts., with 4 brick stores thereon	131,330
Pier No. 52 East River, with bulk-head, 150x140, n. e. corner of South st. and Gouverneur slip	37,500

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store and tenement and lot, 17.10x75, s. e. corner of 3d av. and 108th st.	$14,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18x100.11, n. s. of 123d st., 324 ft. w. of 1st av.	$9,650
1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18x100.11, on n. s. of 123d st., adjoining above	9,650

By Hugh N. Camp.

9 lots, w. s. of Inwood av., plot No. 357 on map of Inwood, Twenty-third Ward	$1,245
9 lots, w. s. of Inwood av., adjoining, No. 358 on map of Inwood, Twenty-third Ward	1,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Water st., No. 334, n. s., 48.6 ft. e. of Roosevelt st., 18.9x66	$19,000
3d st., s. s., 408.11 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.3x105.4	20,000
Same property	20,000
19th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92	30,000
58th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5	15,000
60th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100.5	18,000
138th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of College av., runs n. e. 100 ft., thence s. e. 50 ft. to w. s. of College av., thence n. e. 105 ft., thence w. 125 ft. to e. s. of Mott Haven Canal, thence s. following curves 172 ft. to 138th st., thence s. e. 50 ft.; Railroad av., East, s. s., 327.4 ft. n. of 138th st., runs e. 224.11 ft. to Mott Haven Canal, thence n. 75 ft., thence w. 224.8 ft. to Railroad av., thence s. 75 ft.	24,000
143d st., n. s., 306.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100; Morrisania	2,000
2d av., n. e. corner 111th st., 100.11x75	3,500

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., No. 299, five years, per year	$2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location; pure water; extra fine bearing orchard; good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price, $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT FROM 1ST SEPTEMber to 1st April next, at $300, a furnished cottage with eleven rooms; about two acres of land; good barn. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HALL AS NEAR THE central part of the City as possible, to seat 500 persons, for the use of the Republican Central Committee of this City. State locality, price, and number of years it may be had, with furniture or without. There should be two small rooms for committees adjoining the main hall. Address J. R. D., Post Office Box No. 1,070.

WANTED PERMANENTLY—BY TWO GENtlemen, two furnished bedrooms and a parlor, without board, between 8th and 28th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and price, which must be reasonable, V. R., Box No. 1,349 Post Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—THE WHOLE OR PART of a building suitable for an industrial school, between 47th and 60th sts., west of 7th av. Address Box 4,740 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of CLEMENTINA RUTHVEN, deceased, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom: [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Further information furnished on application.

J. H. GUY, Trustee.
West Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Aug. 5, 1874.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD,
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.

French is the language of the family.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL WITH THE KINDERgarten Department, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next to the Church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

ART SCHOOL.—EDUCATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

11th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

SEABURY SEMINARY.

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.

Only eight boarding pupils received.

Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874, NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.

FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.

MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—42 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible]

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 7. For particulars address T. N. SUFFERN, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

AUG. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is May 14, 1875. [illegible]

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

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7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

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AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

STATE (7'S) SEVENS.

GOLD INTEREST TEXAS TWENTY YEAR COUPON BONDS.

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BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT ACCUSTOMED TO the care of cattle, a good milker, able and willing to make himself generally useful, may address J. B., Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH COOK AND laundress; must be a good bread and butter maker. Apply, with references, at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE TO cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 139 East 26th st.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH TEACHER WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as governess in an American family; fluent in French, German, music, and English branches. Address by letter, Miss B. L., No. 105 East 88th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT, well-tempered young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is kind and careful with children; has no objection to take charge of their clothing and sew for them; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English young woman; very neat, and a thorough French and English cook; bone, lard, get up all kinds of French, English, and other side-dishes, pastries, creams, jellies, cookies, charlotte russes, meats, game, soups in all styles; highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; no objections to the country. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chamber-maid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman; is a good cook in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER, and Ironer; is a first-rate cook, excellent baker, washer, and ironer; speaks English; wages moderate; best City references; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at No. 812 Washington st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist in the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, and do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE, SCOTCH Protestant woman who is a good family cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at 106 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, who is a good cook in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; can also take a first-class laundress' place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is neat willing and obliging, and is a good bread baker; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady; reference if required. Apply at No. 84 Houston st., third floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GIRL OF respectable family, desires a position as nursery governess in a kind family; understands music, and will be found willing and obliging; reference to present employer and others. Address K. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO NURSE an invalid, or monthly nurse; has had long experience at both. Address Room No. 3, 450 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND KIND PROTestant young woman of fine appearance; experienced nurse with young or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; DOES not speak English, and is willing to accept low wages; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for several days until suited at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERwork and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a neat and very competent girl, with good City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing in a superior manner; has her own machine; is willing to assist with chamber-work or otherwise be useful; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A neat and very competent girl, with good City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing in a superior manner; has her own machine. Call at No. 69 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; would like to engage where there is a second man or parlor maid; has excellent recommendation as to ability and sobriety. Can be seen for one week at No. 392 5th av., corner of 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHMAN, married, as coachman and general man; is a good, careful driver, and capable; his wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and both will be found willing and obliging; best references. Call or address J. M., No. 8 Clinton place, 8th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good driver and a thorough groom; willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, GARDENER, CARpenter.—By a Swede, single, and strictly sober, capable, willing, and obliging; speaks English; will make himself useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

GARDENER AND HANDY MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a Canadian man and wife, age twenty-eight years, no children; Protestants; man can do gardening, also carpenter's work, planting, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress; can flute, polish, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL married man without family; fully competent to take the entire charge and management of a gentleman's place in all its departments; greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; has very best references. Address C. G., Box No. 228 *Times* Office, for two days.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF coach or road team; three years' good reference from last employer. Call, or address for two days, N. H., No. 140 West 31st st.

SALESMAN.—A YOUTH, EIGHTEEN YEARS, DEsires a situation in a wholesale house as salesman; has one year's experience in a large retail dry goods house; best of reference can be given, or security. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ACcustomed to the care of cattle; is a good milker, able and willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, OF GOOD address; speaks several languages, and has a long experience in the above duties; no objection about wages; a steady place preferred, City or country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July [illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., [illegible] MONDAY, the 3d day of August.

JOHN E. SMITH, [illegible]

[illegible] BANK, AUG. [illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday..Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9
California, Sat'day..Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday..Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2	Australia, Wed....Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre..........Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........Aug. 22
PEMBROKE..........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin..........	$55	currency.
Steerage..........	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Sept. 8.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M. | The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt......Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England, Sept. 12, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner..........Saturday, Aug. 22, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. Reichmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. Ladewigs, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin.......... 60
Steerage.......... 30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Sept. 8.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. Lima, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA..........Aug. 25
JAPAN..........Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 25.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. [illegible] d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway). 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. [illegible] SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:50 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th...7:30 A. M.	Wed. 19th.......12:00 M.
Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 20th...12:30 P. M.
Friday, 21st........9:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st........1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 22d...11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 21st.....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d....9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 25th....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th....3:00 P. M.
Wed. 26th.......8:00 A. M.	Wed. 26th........3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th...3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR YONKERS DAILY, STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

EXCURSIONS.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days. Come with steamer

THOMAS P. WAY.

Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M.

Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 17, an Elegant Assortment of

Real Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE. *Prices very attractive.*

They will also offer a Large Variety of

French Moquettes,
At $3 per yard and upward.

American Moquettes,
At $3 per yard and upward.

Scotch Axminsters,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Wiltons,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Velvets,
At $2 25 per yard and upward.

English Brussels,
At $1 75 per yard and upward.

A Fine Assortment of

Tapestries,
Embracing the Newest and Choicest Patterns, commencing at the *unusually low price* of

One Dollar Per Yard.

An Unsurpassed Selection of

Domestic Carpets,
Of the choicest character, exclusive designs, and *expressly manufactured for their retail sales.*

Tapestry Ingrains,
Commencing with a full line at

$1 25 Per Yard.

A Choice Assortment of

Extra Super Ingrains,
Three-Ply, Medium, and Superfine,
Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths,
Cocoa and China Matting,

At prices lower than for the past ten years, offering an opportunity to buyers such as has seldom been presented.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of

8,600 Pairs Trowsers,
9,000 Great Coats,
1,500 Flannel Shirts,
6,800 pairs of Drawers,
87,800 Rubber Blankets,
28,800 Rubber Pouches,
24,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons,
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel,
4,000 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.

And various other articles, including a large lot of Woolen, Cotton, and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. E. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, between Piers Nos. 5 and 6, East River, in the City of New-York, alongside of the canal-boat L. R. King, on the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, or at such time and place as said sale may then be adjourned to, those two certain boat-loads, consisting of about 425 tons of Ohio Cannel or Gas Coal, now laden in said canal-boat L. R. King and in the canal-boat S. A. Gillespie, between Piers Nos. 2 and 3, East River, New-York. Further, take notice that such sale is to be had for the purpose of satisfying the charges for freight, demurrage, and expenses of sale, claimed by John W. Roberts as a lien upon said coal, and will be had in accordance with notice heretofore duly given to all parties concerned.

Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1874.

BURDETT & DENNIS, Auctioneers,
No. 29 Burling slip.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE MARES—PAIR OF VERY large and powerful horses, capable of heavy draught, [illegible] Suffolk Punch; may be seen at the stable, No. 225 West [illegible] st.; apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—A LARGE SITTING-room, with sleeping and dressing rooms attached, suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; [illegible] also, fine room on first floor, with closet, hot and cold water; four minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address KIP, Eagle Office, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a strictly private family of four adults; situation unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., [illegible] first-class [illegible]; excellent table; [illegible] prices reasonable; transient boarders received.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, in 21st st., near 5th av.; house and appointments first-class in every respect. Refer to H. B. Drew, No. 3 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.

Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE rooms to gentlemen together or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; location central; neighborhood good; references. No. 42 7th av.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PARlor if required, for gentlemen; location unsurpassed; not a boarding-house; also reception-room suitable for doctor. No. 107 West 41st st.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND single one adjoining, with good board and home comforts, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, handsomely furnished parlor and second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; a good room for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 169 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms on the second floor; also two parlors. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF,
At No. 330 Fifth av., has two very desirable suits of rooms to let with board.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 31st.—Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE PLEASANT rooms, without board; permanent parties desired. No. 3 East 30th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Beautiful shade, beautiful drives, hunting, and fishing. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island, now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, immediately on the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing unsurpassed. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, also per steamer W. W. Coit, from [illegible]. Terms very reasonable. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL,

Fort Washington.

Opposite the Palisades. New and first-class; twenty-three minutes' from Thirtieth st. depot. Steamer Sappho from Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay st. Private stabling.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, —A first-class Summer resort; first-class accommodations at moderate rates. Address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ARCHER PLACE.

After the 25th of August a few rooms to let, with superior table board; references exchanged. Address L. R., Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson. Apply to MRS. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to J. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions in a private cottage near the ocean; central location. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. H. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest [illegible] 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; [illegible] Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. [illegible] Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN. INQUIRE AT No. 224 West 58th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, [illegible] at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av.; [illegible]

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels [illegible] lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED [illegible] business, located on Broadway; [illegible] Address N. H., Box 151 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.

EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of the distinguished English comedian,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who is engaged for a limited period to appear in a SERIES OF HIS CELEBRATED IMPERSONATIONS EVERY EVENING DURING THIS WEEK,
also,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

The performance will commence with a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled

WIG AND GOWN.
HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister.......Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with a petite drama, called the WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

FIRST AND ONLY WIG AND GOWN MATINEE, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1:30.

In active rehearsal, Poole's famous comedy of PAUL PRY, with a one act comedy drama, written expressly for Mr. TOOLE, and entitled OFF THE LINE.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

☞ BELLE LAMAR!!! ☜

DION BOUCICAULT'S new play presented EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, with the eminent actor,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,
in the principal parts.

The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.

The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING,
WEDNESDAY,	IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES.	AT
SATURDAY.	25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.

LO LO, the great LO LO, The Daring Female Gymnast.

LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.

Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.

HARRY SHELDON, CHINESE JUGGLER.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ROBINSON HALL.

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
THE CAN-CAN,
EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Matinées.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1874. }

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, the following named vessels:

At the United States Navy-yard, Boston, on Saturday, the 29th of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad, single turret screw vessels SHAWNEE and WASSUC, each of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, League Island, on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad vessel YAZOO, of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, New-Orleans, on Saturday, the 12th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad, single turret screw vessels ETLAH, IRIS, KLAMATH, UMPQUA, and YUMA, each of 483 tons measurement; the iron-clad screw vessels KEWAYDIN and WINNEBAGO, each of 540 tons measurement, and the iron-clad screw vessel CHICKASAW, of 450 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie, and may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Yard or Station where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money for each vessel must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within three weeks from the date of such confirmation.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPLETE ROOF, THE WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, &c.; CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.; VAULT-LIGHTS, AND SKY-LIGHTS.

No. 120 BROADWAY, Aug. 18, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of Wednesday, the 26th of August, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the entire roof-work, (wrought-iron framing, covering, galvanized or cast-iron dormers, cornices, deck-moldings, &c., and copper flashing,) the wrought-iron beams, with the necessary anchors, tie-rods, &c.; the cast-iron columns, lintels, &c.; the vault-lights and the sky-lights for the building now in course of erection in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

Each proposal must be sealed, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, specifications, and schedules of the work, can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Wednesday, the 19th inst., at his office, where also the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, }
R. M. C. GRAHAM, }
H. S. ANABLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BRIDGE, }
JAMES DENNEN, }

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., }
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds."

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

COKE, $3 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. A superior quality screened coke; discount to shippers by the cargo. Address MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MAGICAL OUTFIT, (handsomely encased;) instructions given. Apply at Room No. 55 Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Preliminary to the regular Fall and Winter season the management announces the appearance of the favorite actress

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her great play,
JANE EYRE,
with the following exceptionally brilliant cast:

Jane Eyre..........	Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Mrs. Reed..........	Miss FANNY MORANT
Mrs. Fairfax..........	Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Lady Georgiana Ingram..........	Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Lady Clawdon..........	Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Grace Poole..........	Miss HATTIE THORPE
Adèle..........	Little LAURA THORPE
Bessie..........	Miss KATE HOLLAND
Maniac..........	Miss DE LACY
Nurse..........	Mrs. WILDER
Lord Edward Rochester..........	Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Col. Henry Dent..........	Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Mr. Brocklehurst..........	Mr. A. D. BRADLEY
John Reed..........	Willie Seymour
Frederick Lynn..........	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Jacob Buttercup..........	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Lord Clawdon..........	Mr. W. H. WILDER

and with
NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON.
NEW MUSIC by Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON.

Box office now open for sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.

NOTICE.
THE SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THIS MORNING.
INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading rôles:

MULLER..........	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA..........	Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI
FITCHEL..........	Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB..........	M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH..........	M. DEBRE

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
M. C. VAN GHELE..........Musical Director

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Matinee every SATURDAY, at 1:30.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE DWARFS' DUEL.	PUSS IN BOOTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD E. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf26F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.

ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES W. SPORBORG and FREDERICK NUSBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of and before John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankruptcy act of March, 1867; that I have filed my report and final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said 28th section.—Dated this 19th day of August, 1874.

MARCUS L. STIEGLITZ, Assignee,
No. 41 Mercer st., New-York City.

KURZMAN & YEAMAN, attorneys for the said bankrupts, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 4,805.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE WOODWARD GAS CARBONIZING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Woodward Gas Carbonizing Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1874.

NINIAN STEVENSON, Assignee,
No. 25 Park place, New-York City.
au7-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Franklin W. Stowell, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874.

au14-1aw3wF CHAS. ST. JOHN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN HARBUTT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from all his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
aug7-1aw3wF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN ROTH, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE OTARD, and Frank Otard, her husband; Sterne Chittenden, Benjamin Blackledge, and George A. Thomson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, July 7, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy31-1aw6wF Attorneys for Plaintiff.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING. B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 153 [illegible] Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible] misfit carpets a specialty, rich [illegible] very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, [illegible]

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

A DESPERADO'S DEATH.

SHOT BY A BAR-TENDER—A FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.

Last night, at 7 o'clock, a noted desperado of the Fourth Ward came to his death at the hands of a young German bar-tender in the liquor store of Messrs. B. & W. Volckens, on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets. Peter Van Twestern, the bar-tender, gives the following account of the way it came about. He says that between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased, John Crow, of No. 137 Cherry street, aged twenty-seven, a printer by trade, went into his saloon and entered into a game of cards with Charles H. Doalman, a young man who lives in the upper part of the building, with his sister. During the progress of the game several drinks were called for, Doalman paying the score. After they had finished their game, Crow called for more drinks, which the bar-keeper refused to furnish, as Crow had no money, and Mr. Volckens, the proprietor, who was absent in Baltimore, had forbidden him from giving credit. Crow became vexed at his refusal, and seized Van Twestern by the arm and attempted to drag him from his chair, and in doing so tore the sleeve of his shirt. Doalman then interfered, and managed to pacify him, and the parties sat down again. Presently, Dolman's sister called him to his supper, and he went out. Crow, after again asking for more drinks, went away also, threatening the bar-keeper, saying that he would get "square" with him before Sunday. In a very short time he returned, and again importuned Van Twestern for drinks, and upon being again refused, struck him on the side of the head with a sharp fragment of stone that he had brought with him, concealed in his hand, cutting his ear severely. Van Twestern, who was slightly stunned for the moment, started from his seat, ran behind the bar, and called for Mrs. Volckens, the wife of the proprietor. She did not come, however, and Van Twestern does not know whether she heard him or not. His assailant, after striking him with the stone, ran away, and Van Twestern thought he had got rid of him at last. Shortly afterward Crow again returned to the saloon accompanied by a large crowd, who stood outside the door and encouraged him by shouting "Go for him!" and other like expressions. Van Twestern says Crow then picked up a chair and rushed toward him, and that he, being afraid harm would come to him, went to the end of the bar where Volckens kept his pistol, and taking it in his hand, said, "If you come around me in this way I will have to shoot." Crow, still advancing with the chair, told him to shoot as much as he pleased, that he did not care for his shooting. Van Twestern then fired, not intending to hit any one, he says, and then the whole crowd came rushing in. When he saw that they were "getting at him sideways," to use his own language, he determined that he would have to do something to protect his life, and fired to hit. He says he does not know how many shots he fired, nor which shot struck Crow, but he remembers seeing him fall. A moment after he fell he saw the Police come in at the door, and then he ceased firing and gave the pistol to the officers. Edmund L. Butler, of No. 70 Oliver street, says he heard two shots, and ran across to see what was going on, and got to the saloon in time to see three shots fired. He says he was excited, and cannot state definitely which shot it was that struck the man, but he thinks it was the fifth. Officers Sharboro and Cain, of the Fourth Precinct, who made the arrest, cleared the saloon, and took Van Twestern to the station-house, where the body of the deceased was afterward carried. Van Twestern is a young man, not quite twenty-two years of age. He takes the matter coolly, and talked readily with a TIMES reporter. He said that he was very sorry that the shooting had occurred, but that what he had done was in defense of his life. Crow was well known in the Fourth Ward, and has a very bad record with the Police. Some four or five months ago he was sent to the Island for a most wanton act of cruelty, which he perpetrated on a man named John Shields, a counter on one of the German papers. He went behind him, and with a printer's bodkin deliberately put out one of his eyes without any provocation whatever. He was also one of the crowd that attacked Officer John C. Gilligan, of the Fourth Precinct, on which occasion it will be remembered that a man named Andrew White was shot by the officer. It is not yet known how many balls entered his body, as no examination has been made. It is supposed, however, that his death was caused by a wound found in the crown of the head. The Coroner was duly notified of the occurrence, and a post-mortem will probably be made this morning. The pistol used by Van Twestern is a small Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, one chamber of which was loaded when taken possession of by the Police.

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND—A WOMAN BEATEN AND KICKED IN A SHOCKING MANNER.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening Thomas Murphy, aged forty, a cartman, returned to his home, at No. 540 East Fifteenth street, from his day's labor, in a partially intoxicated condition, and in a very quarrelsome mood. On entering his room on the second floor of the above-named premises, he found his wife Margaret, aged thirty-eight, sewing, with her two children sitting near her. Without having received the slightest provocation Murphy snatched the garment his wife was sewing from her hands, and threw it on the stove, where it was consumed. He then ordered his wife to leave the house instantly. Mrs. Murphy refused to leave, asserting that she had as much right to be there as he had. Murphy then threw her against the window-sill with great violence, and dragging her across the room, threw her against the stove. He then struck her a very violent blow in the face, which sent her reeling against the table. She fell under the table, and the brutal husband then kicked her. She managed to crawl out from under the table, and as she rose to her feet, Murphy struck her again, knocking her against the door-post. He then flung her out into the hall. In the hall the woman picked up a small billet of wood, and as her husband approached to strike her again, she struck him over the left eye, causing a slight contusion. This retaliation on the part of Mrs. Murphy appeared to render her husband beside himself with fury, and he thereupon proceeded to knock her down, and while she was prostrate on the floor he kicked her in the abdomen and stamped upon her in the most brutal manner. Several of the tenants of the tenement-house in which the affray occurred, attracted to the scene by the screams of the woman, ventured to remonstrate with the brutal ruffian, whereupon he threatened to serve them the same way if they interfered with him. In the meantime, one of the tenants, more sensible than the rest, ran out of the house, and informed Patrolmen Baker and Graham, of the Eighteenth Precinct, of what was transpiring. The officers hastened to the scene, and on their arrival Murphy became as meek as a lamb, and submitted to arrest without offering any resistance. He was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station-house, where he narrated a terrible story of wrongs which, he alleged, he had suffered at the hands of his wife. He was locked up in a cell. In the meantime Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, was telegraphed to, and in a short time Dr. Lane was on hand with an ambulance. The woman was found to be suffering terribly from internal injuries, the result of the violence received at the hands of her husband. She is now at Bellevue Hospital in a very critical condition, and the attending physicians are of the opinion that she cannot survive. The affair created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a dense crowd assembled in front of the house. During the excitement, James Coman aged eight, of No. 509 East Fifteenth street, fell from a wagon and fractured his arm. He was also taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN JERSEY CITY.

On Wednesday night a murderous assault was made upon John Lahey, the watchman at the sugar-house on Washington street, Jersey City, by two men who were lying in wait for him. A little girl named Minnie Behrman noticed the two men lurking about in the shadow of a fence adjoining her father's store, and soon afterward Lahey came out of the cooper's shop belonging to the sugar-house. He turned around to lock the door, when one of the men crept up behind and dealt him a murderous blow on the head with a slung-shot, following it up with two or three more blows in rapid succession. The other man then approached and struck Lahey with his clenched fist two or three times. Lahey struggled hard to get away, but the two men held him, and continued to beat him. The noise of the affray attracted the attention of Officer Sadler, who was just around the corner, and he ran around. As he did so he saw one of the men running away, and was about to pursue him, when he saw the other one struggling with Lahey, and in the act of striking him. The officer took the man into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house, where he gave his name as Thomas Campbell. In the meantime Lahey staggered a few steps toward the sugar house and then fell unconscious in the street. Blood flowed copiously from several severe gashes in his head and face, and the bystanders who gathered around thought he was dead. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he was restored to consciousness and his wounds dressed. Up to 4 o'clock in the morning grave doubts were entertained of his recovery, but after that he began to gain strength, and at 9 o'clock was able to go to the Police Court and enter a complaint against the prisoner. He fully identified Campbell as one of the men who assaulted him, and the little girl also recognized him. Campbell positively denied the charge, and declared that he was only standing in the crowd looking on when the officer arrested him. He was on his way down to see a friend, he said, and happened accidentally to see the affray or a portion of it. Justice Keese held the prisoner in default of $3,000 bail to answer a charge of atrocious assault with intent to kill. It is believed that the attack was made upon Lahey because he had a watchman named Patrick Lee discharged from the sugar house. Since that time he has received several threatening letters.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

A BEAUTIFUL BUT NEGLECTED SUMMER RETREAT—INJUSTICE TO A RAILROAD COMPANY—THE "CHARACTERS" OF THE LAKE SHORE—FISH CHARMERS—LIFE IN CAMPS, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

Considering how much easier it is for some persons to grumble and find fault than to be patient, cheerful, and happy, it would not be at all surprising if many of the visitors to this lovely region were heard slandering the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, as if that much-abused corporation had it in its power to provide cleaner cars, to prevent clouds of dust from following its conductors from one car to another, to keep cinders from getting under the eyelids of children, and, finally, to cause each train to be made long enough to render it unnecessary for passengers to stand for three hours at a time. Everybody knows that it is unfair to expect that the Directors or Superintendent of a railroad should be continually on the watch for such an increase of traffic as would warrant an increase of accommodation. To be sure it has been an old custom for busy workers in the City to visit their families in the country every Saturday, but there may be no good reason why the railroad Directors or Superintendent should be aware of it. Moreover, the wear and tear of cars cost something, and it is bad management to incur expense for extras.

It takes about three hours for the New-York train to reach that part of the Morris Canal which connects the railroad with the lake. The rest of the journey is performed by steam-boat, in three-quarters of an hour. It has been remarked that the landing-stage, where passengers are transferred from the cars to the little propeller Stella, has come to be in a dangerous condition, in consequence of the action of the weather upon the wood-work. Now, it is but right to say that I was unable to perceive anything of a dangerous character in the wood-work, save a broken plank, a rotten pile, and an occasional hole that a child might fall through. There was enough space for persons to move about without running the risk of injuring themselves, provided they picked their steps cautiously and maintained a good lookout. Once on board the Stella, none but a chronic grumbler can find material for fault-finding. The little craft tosses about uneasily for a while, and the engineer does some fine whistling, but both soon quiet down and go to work in excellent style. Not even the often rapidly passing canal-boats, laden with iron ore and card-players, proves sufficient to impede progress.

When the canal has been passed, and the steamboat glides out of the lock into the lake, a sail of full half an hour will be found more than sufficient to compensate for the real or imaginary discomforts of the ride on the cars. The monotony of the woods at either side is relieved by camps, each having a special display of flags as if in expectation of receiving reinforcements. Small boats, rowed by ladies, are numerous. The waving of pocket-handkerchiefs by dainty hands, the hearty salutes of the amateur fishermen, and the continual ringing of cow-bells in the woods, all combine to make the trip of the Stella the chief event of the day. Conscious of this, the pilot, instead of taking the most direct way to the hotel landing, goes about a quarter of a mile out of his course and then returns at full speed and reaches the moorings with a grand flourish of trumpets. The hotel is favorably situated. It stands on the top of a hill which commands a fine view of the lake and woodlands. It is not in what may be called an "improved" condition, although it is conceded that there has been an improvement in its management since last year. The food is good and the attendance is good, but even after saying so much it would be unfair to the public not to mention the fact that, to use a homely phrase, "things are not entirely lovely." In the first place, the person who built the hotel, having plenty of land at his disposal, failed to use it through not having been able to get his mind to disconnect city lots from lots in the country. In view of hundreds of acres, he could not see that there was no necessity for blasting into a solid rock in order to have a dining-room. The same fear of not being able to find space enough for the accommodation of "guests," led him to divide the floors into too many rooms. There is an opportunity for making permanent improvements, and the present proprietor appears to understand it.

Whatever drawbacks the hotel may have, it cannot be said that it is not admirably adapted for children. It is near enough to the water to enable persons on the piazza to see the small boats passing and repassing at the different points, yet it is far enough away to render it impossible for children to approach it unobserved. There is good brisk mountain air, with pure milk, fresh fish and vegetables—in short, everything needful to good health. New-Jersey is famous for the size and the singing and stinging qualities of its mosquitoes, but there are none here. One might lie out of doors all night, and find nothing worse than a spider or a black cricket to bother him.

In this connection it may be said that the bear-story which has been so industriously circulated to the detriment of these parts is wholly without foundation. It was reported that a bear had come out of the woods to a clearing in which several children were engaged in play, and having seized one of them, carried it into a cave, and devoured it. No less a person than one of the oldest inhabitants assured me that this was a canard, and furthermore, that although he had been in the woods at all hours of the day and night during a period of thirty years, he had never either seen a bear or come across the track of one.

The natives of the immediate neighborhood of the lake are charming in their simplicity. Several of them have never been a dozen miles from home, and know nothing of the doings in the outer world. A considerable number of imprudent persons have been drowned here from time to time. Inquiry of the inhabitants as to the cause invariably elicits the opinion that the cramps had done the work in every case, but none seemed to have a theory as to what produced the cramps. Among the "characters" of the lake shore is an old farmer named Bob Showers. He has seen many men and women drowned while bathing, and has given the subject much thought, although it must be confessed that the results of his thinking are not of a satisfactory nature. Here is an account of an experience of his own:

"Wall, ye see, I kinder wandered how them cramps got inter 'em, and wan night I was comin' acrost the lake frum Sparta with my son Burr in the boat. Jess as we was makin' the middle I thout I mout hev a drink of whisky. I had a bottle atween me legs what wus about three-quarters drinkt. I raised it to me mouth, and jess as I ketched the liquor for a mouthful I feel me hands set kinder stiff, and me arms wus crazy. The bottle fell overboard, but was ketched and balanced. Jess then me head gets kinder dizzy, and I drooped over inter the lake. Jess then me forehead ketched inter a snag, and it kinder histed me back agin. The whisky was in me mouth all the time, and when I histed up I kinder thout I'd swaller it, and I did. Wall, it fetched me, that whisky did, and when I stooped over and ketched a sip of the wave after it I was fuss rate agin. Burr was lookin' at me all the whiles, and ses he, 'Father, yer wus nearly drowned, wasn't yer?' I drinkt the rest of the whisky, but I'm blessed if it didn't take me more nor a week to git it through me head how I wus cramped, and mout be drownded that night."

After hearing the story of old Bob, I examined the water at various points near and far from the shore, and was led to believe that the so-called cramps were produced in this way: The lake may be said to be a continual succession of springs. Near the shore the water is lukewarm. Fifty yards from the shore it is as cold as iced-water. Persons bathing in it without first discovering this fact, if nervous, would be very likely to suffer a terrible shock by a sudden entry into a spring. A Mr. Rogers, who lost his life in the presence of the old man Showers some years ago, must have been shocked in this manner. He was swimming about quite vigorously, apparently enjoying himself to the utmost, when he stopped, uttered a cry, threw up his hands, and immediately sank. There is another story told of a carpenter who, with several others, was thrown out of a sail-boat, and was endeavoring to swim ashore, when he stopped, screamed, threw up his hands, and disappeared in precisely the same way. These facts should have the effect of causing bathers to be more careful. Under no circumstances should they venture to plunge out of small boats, in the middle of the lake, or go many yards from the shore.

The lake is pretty well stocked with pickerel and perch, and the facilities for fishing are all that can be desired, but it seems that out of the hands of a certain family the troll and the bait may be used without success. A New-Jersey journalist of considerable magnetic attraction, who was fortunate enough to hook a pickerel of three pounds' weight a few days ago, could find no one to believe that he had not bought it of a member of the Decker family. The Deckers are eight in number, the father and mother, five sons and a daughter. They own five acres of the most beautiful part of an island of which a Miss Woods is the chief proprietor. The house in which they have lived for upward of sixteen years, is a sort of square wooden box, one story high. It faces the lake, has a natural breakwater of rocks at the side most exposed to wintry winds; from out the banks at either side cedar and cottonwood trees are growing in such a way that no storm, however violent, would seem able to uproot them. The house has a landing stage for boats, long and large enough to accommodate bigger craft, and doors without number. From the latter fact it might be judged that Decker *père* has ideas above the unpretending cabin in which he lives. Who knows but that he may think with Pope that

> "The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole
> Can never be a mouse of any soul."

However, in selecting a place of abode, surrounded as he was with so much that was beautiful, he showed the judgment that would be expected from an artist. In the opinion of the lake folk old man Decker and his sons have charmed the fish so that they alone can catch them. And if appearances go for anything it must be said that they strengthen this opinion. While other fishermen are vainly trying to secure a basket of pickerel or perch, the most insignificant of the Deckers can catch enough to make a meal for the guests at the hotel. They also supply the owners of villas, the camp people, and still have enough for a fair contribution to the stock at the Easton, Penn., market. When a visitor longs for a day's sport he has to take a young Decker in his boat, or he might sit over a tub at the hotel and troll it with an equal likelihood of success. As a consequence the Deckers are prosperous. In the Winter they turn their attention to hunting and gunning, and when not too busily engaged act as guides for the sportsmen who have head-quarters at Hopatcong.

Camp life has been made very pleasant at this lake. It costs but a small sum to procure a tolerable camp kit, including canvas, cooking utensils, and flags, and when a number of families pitch their tents close together the enjoyment is heightened. Boats can be hired for $3 per week each, and attendance procured for a mere trifle, provided the campers have no inclination to do the cooking and dish-washing themselves. The lands surrounding the lake seem to be free to all who may desire to use them for purposes of this kind. The spot selected depends very much upon the experience of the person making the selection. If an old hand at the business, he will be sure to put down stakes on elevated ground in the immediate neighborhood of a good spring. Whereas, if, on the other hand, he happens to be experimenting, he will be almost sure to take an opposite course—pitch his tent close by the shore, and drink the lake water. There was only one camp at Hopatcong that gave evidence that it was occupied by some person to whom the life was not new. It was pitched on the top of an eminence known as Bishop's Rock. During a visit made to it, just before supper-time, five handsome young men, in bandit costumes, armed to the teeth, were found working around a large wood fire, over which was extended an immense tin pot. The leader, a Mr. Fisher, of Newark, N. J., was engaged preparing fish for broiling. He seemed to take considerable pride in his work, and mildly intimated that he considered himself one of the best cooks in the United States. He has been an old camper in the Adirondack region, and professes to be a woodsman of no mean ability. He assured his visitors that he could pack all the traps belonging to the camp in a box four feet by two, and be ready to march in less than twenty minutes.

Camp life has many attractions for young men of a romantic turn of mind. It gives them a chance to imagine themselves bandits or merry woodsmen, and the pleasure of the situation contributes to make them cheerful and healthy, when without such a stimulus they might be low-spirited and dyspeptic.

Lake Hopatcong at the present time has more importance in the eyes of speculators than if its shores were to become celebrated the world over as a camping ground. Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City have lately, as the readers of THE TIMES are aware, been served with water made so foul by sewage that the mortality among children has been largely increased thereby. The Morris Canal taps Lake Hopatcong, to which it is said the eyes of the sufferers are turned, in the hope that its waters may be speedily brought through pipes to their dwellings. The idea is good enough, but the New-Jersey newspaper editors seem to be afraid that there is a big job in connection with it somewhere, and that it might not be to their advantage to "write it up" without knowing for certain whether there is or not. The lake people, although they have not yet heard of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, profess to know all about the attempt to carry off their beautiful sheet of water. They are rapidly getting to have a belief that the City of Newark alone had offered $6,000,000 for it, but that the owners declined to part with it for less than $10,000,000. As a matter of fact, negotiations for the purchase have not yet been opened.

A RESPECTABLE PICKPOCKET.

A respectable person was arrested the other day in Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the charge of picking a pocket under circumstances which must command the sympathy of the most rigid moralist. He was returning home from a social gathering when the natural convulsion to which Lord Dundreary used to be so subject overtook him, and he sneezed in the most uncompromising manner. This usually satisfactory operation is not, however, entirely so to a civilized person unless he can command the assistance of a pocket handkerchief. The subject of this crisis, therefore, felt wildly in his pockets for the desired article, but his faithful companion had disappeared. Suddenly an emotion of joy, such as that with which a shipwrecked sailor espies a distant sail, lighted up his tearful eye. He saw depending from the pocket of a friend walking a few paces in advance of him a red silk handkerchief, large, soft, and lustrous. A few seconds more and he had buried his still quivering and wistful nose in those delicious folds, when the hand of a police agent was laid on his shoulder, and the owner of the handkerchief turned round, revealing the countenance of a complete stranger. The pickpocket *malgré lui* was about to be led off to the station, when certain papers found on his person established his respectability so conclusively that he was suffered to go home, duly provided with a pocket-handkerchief obligingly lent him by a police officer.

A MISSING MERCHANT.

A prominent business man from Middletown, Conn., named James Lincoln Smith, has been missing since the 4th of August. He left home on the 3d inst., and not returning at the expected time his friends became alarmed, and have since ascertained that he was last seen in Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. He went to Williamsburg to visit Mr. L. B. Finch, of Fourth street, and not finding him at home he left his house with the intention of taking the New-Haven boat on the East River. It is believed that he did not reach the boat, although three men of the same name were registered that night whose initials were not given. His friends believe that he met with foul play.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Second German Methodist Episcopal Church on Bedford street, Newark, will be dedicated next Sunday.

The annual excursion and picnic of the M. Cregan Association takes place at Oriental Grove on the 26th inst.

We have received $20 from Mrs. J. W. Minturn, for the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital for Children. The money has been forwarded.

A man supposed to be John Derley, of Troy, N. Y., was found insensible yesterday at the corner of Varick and Dominick streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The new Catholic cemetery on Ward's Island, set apart by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was consecrated yesterday with the customary Catholic ceremonies.

James Hughes, the proprietor of the New-Jersey Hotel, was badly beaten about the head and body by some unknown ruffians by whom he was attacked in Morris street, last evening. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Ex-Gov. Jewell proceeded to Long Branch yesterday morning, accompanied by his brothers and members of his staff. He will return this morning and proceed by an early train to Hartford, where a reception will be tendered to him.

James Stewart, aged forty-five, of Forty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, while at work at the Museum of Art, at Seventy-seventh street and Eighth avenue, yesterday, fell from the third story to the cellar, and was so badly injured that he died soon after admission to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

We regret to learn that Hon. George H. Andrews, one of our Tax Commissioners, has met with a severe accident on the Shrewsbury River, which threatens to confine him to his room for some time to come. He is too valuable a man to be spared, even for a few weeks, and every body will hope for his speedy restoration to health.

Mary Dusenberry was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a bundle of clothing from Mary Heath, a child of ten years. She induced the child to go on an errand for her, and meanwhile took charge of the bundle. When she returned of course the woman and bundle had disappeared.

Susan A. Snowden and Mary L. Snowden, of No. 861 Sackett street, Brooklyn, yesterday justified in the sum of $10,000 before Judge Donohue as bail for Arthur C. Snowden, formerly a clerk of the United States Lloyds, who was arrested in the first part of August and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail at the suit of A. Foster Higgins, an officer of the company. The bail was accepted.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Jacob Schoen has commenced three suits for $1,000 each against the village of Edgewater for damages alleged to have been sustained in being thrown from his wagon through a defect in one of the roads, whereby he was seriously injured.

The amount of the bonds of the village Treasurer of Edgewater has been fixed at $75,000, and the Finance Committee is instructed to examine into the character of his sureties. The Village Trustees will hold a meeting on Tuesday next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., to hear all complaints and other representations regarding assessments.

Miss Sallie Hooper, over eighty years old, a resident of Northfield, has been committed to the County Poorhouse under peculiar circumstances. She was the owner of a house and lot at Long Neck, which she agreed to deed to a Mrs. Ann Eliza Lake and her husband on condition that they should maintain and take care of her during her life. The arrangement was made, and she went to reside with the Lakes, but her life was made so uncomfortable that she was soon obliged to leave. She demanded the return of the property, which was refused. It is probable that the case will be taken up by the authorities.

BROOKLYN.

It was rumored in Brooklyn political circles yesterday that an effort was being made to procure the removal of United States Collector Freeland.

The grocery store of George Dierking, corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of property worth $50.

The Board of Health Commissioners yesterday approved of the offal contract with F. Swift & Co., Commissioners Jourdan and Palmer voting in the negative.

The eighth annual festival of the Caledonian Club of this city took place at Myrtle Avenue Park yesterday. The usual games and other exercises were engaged in.

There was nothing new in the Torrino murder case yesterday. San Felipo, the Italian counterfeiter arrested by Detectives Folk and Corwin, is still confined in the First Precinct Station.

Joseph McGovern, a boy thirteen years of age, residing at No. 131 Ninth street, was drowned yesterday evening, while bathing in the canal at the corner of Second avenue and Seventh street.

Fifteen fresh charges have been made against Rev. T. T. Kendrick, which were served on him by Mr. Tenny, a member of the Grand Street Methodist Protestant Church, a few days ago. It is stated that none of the charges are of a very serious nature, and that they have reference only to church discipline. Mr. Kendrick is called to account for having social entertainments in his church, and for advocating dancing.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, apparently a German, threw himself under the cars at the South-side Railroad Depot, at the foot of South Eighth street, and was killed instantly. He wore a gray coat and vest and cotton pants, and in his pocket there was a passport bearing the name Charles Theodore Duneker, a turner, from Gottingen, dated in 1872. The remains were removed to Parker's, on Hope street and Union avenue, and an inquest will be held to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph Inslee, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, for the last eight years a resident of Mount Vernon, died on Tuesday at the ripe age of eighty-one years.

The ticket offices of the Harlem Railroad Company at Tremont, Mott Haven, Dover Plains, Boston Corners, and other places, have been broken into and robbed of everything of any value that could be found. At Boston Corners upward of $100 worth of postage stamps were carried off by the burglars, who are evidently well acquainted with the condition of the offices on the route.

The members of Washington Engine Company, of Mount Vernon, with their families, and a large number of invited friends, held a picnic at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday. The party proceeded to City Island in about twenty long omnibuses, and thence by a steamer chartered for the purpose. Everything passed off very pleasantly.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young lady named Enck was thrown from a wagon in Jersey City, yesterday, and sustained a severe fracture of the collar-bone.

The New-Jersey Grangers held a monster picnic at Harlingen, Somerset County, on Wednesday. Eighteen lodges were represented by about 4,000 persons.

Two boys, named Christopher Maloney and Louis Mansfield, were arrested in Newark yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy found in their possession.

Patrick McCue fell asleep in a Newark saloon Wednesday night, and had his pocket picked of $110. Thomas and Michael Canaflick, who were in his company and drinking with him all the evening, were arrested on suspicion.

An old lady named Bernard, residing in West Hoboken, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp with oil Wednesday night, when it exploded and scattered the burning oil over her clothing. Two men ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames as speedily as possible, but it is feared that the old lady's injuries will prove fatal. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department saved the building from destruction.

At a late hour, Wednesday night, Officer Congdon, of Elizabeth, was called upon by a woman named Martin to arrest her husband, who was drunk and abusing her. The officer accompanied the woman and attempted to take the man into custody, when he was set upon by the crowd that had assembled and brutally beaten. Other officers came to his assistance and succeeded, with some difficulty, in rescuing him. Three of his assailants, named Patrick Martin, Thomas Maloney, and Thomas Flynn, were arrested and committed for trial.

Patrick Kelly, the boy who suffered paralysis of the spinal column by striking against a sunken spile while diving off the Pennsylvania Railroad dock Wednesday, died in the City Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning in consequence of his injuries. The boy was one of the street *gamins* so numerous about the city, and had neither father nor mother. It is supposed that he had a brother living in Fifteenth street, New-York. County Physician Stout made a post-mortem examination, and ordered the remains interred in Potter's Field at Snake Hill.

The heirs of Mrs. Eliza A. Crane, lately a resident of Newark, have made application to Chancellor Runyon for an injunction to prevent the payment of a legacy of $100,000 worth of real estate to the North Reformed Church in that city. Jacob Vanatta, counsel for the heirs, puts in the claim that the legacy is null and void, because there is no such church in Newark as the North Reformed Church, and, if such a church does exist, it was not incorporated at the time of Mrs. Crane's death, and therefore could not legally hold real estate or personal property. He further claims that they already hold as church real estate of a larger annual income than they are by law allowed to hold, and therefore cannot receive, hold, or use the property mentioned in the residuary clause, nor any part thereof.

MUTUAL MURDER.

"THE CODE" FINDS TWO VICTIMS IN ST. JAMES PARISH, LA.

Dr. Gray, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, and M. Richard, a Deputy Sheriff, fought a duel with Smith & Wesson revolvers, at fifteen paces, in St. James Parish, La., on Tuesday, and at the third shot both fell, mortally wounded. Each man was hit in the right side, under the armpit. Gray expired almost instantly, and Richard a few moments after. A telegram to the Chicago *Times* gives the following detailed account of the affair: "The quarrel grew out of the recent parish Republican convention. There was a split in the party, and one faction was driven from the convention with black eyes and bloody noses. After that those left in the convention fought among themselves, and when the Deputy Sheriffs rushed in to make arrests the convention turned upon the latter and beat them terribly. After the convention R. Johnson, editor of the St. James *Sentinel*, and J. Helm, editor of the St. James *Republican*, each espousing one of the factions, opened a newspaper warfare, and they became very bitter toward each other. The division in the Radical ranks was thus widened and encouraged by the respective adherents, and Johnson was at last urged to make a personal physical attack on Helm, which he did, by beating him with a stick on Saturday last. Helm did not resist the attack, nor did he afterward demand satisfaction. His puerile conduct so incensed Johnson that he challenged Helm to mortal combat; but Helm refused to fight. Richard, however, espoused Helm's cause, and publicly insulted Johnson for the purpose of making him fight. Johnson challenged him on Monday, and the hour, place, and weapons were selected. The authorities got wind of it, arrested both men before they could meet, and placed them under peace bonds. Dr. Gray then came forward and loudly proclaimed in public that both parties were cowards and were afraid to fight. Richards would not submit to such insult, and determined, despite his peace bonds, to fight the man who had traduced him. He sent a friend to him on Monday night, and, the challenge being promptly accepted, the hour for the fight was fixed at 6:30 this morning, in a wood on the river bank. At the appointed time both men appeared on the scene, each attended by two seconds and a surgeon. Both were calm and collected, and after the usual civilities and preliminaries, they took their places, fifteen paces apart, armed with Smith & Wesson six-barreled revolvers. At the word both delivered the first fire simultaneously, and both shots ranged a trifle wide, and the combatants remained unhurt. A second fire was demanded, and again did the men firmly and stolidly discharge their weapons, but for the second time neither shot took effect. At this juncture the seconds sought to effect a cessation of hostilities, and protested against further proceedings, as enough had been done to satisfy wounded honor; but Gray demanded a third fire, and declared that he would continue to demand a repetition until one of both parties should fall. The seconds had, therefore, no recourse, and once more the combatants faced each other, still as firm of nerve as ever. At the word the sound of both weapons rang out upon the morning air together, and on the instant both fell forward flat upon the ground, as if they had been logs. The seconds and surgeons ran quickly to them, and saw at once that in each case the deadly messenger had thoroughly done its savage work. Both were struck in the side, directly under the arm, and neither spoke a word after the fatal shot. Gray died instantly, and Richard breathed his last less than two minutes after. Both were white men, and life-long residents of the parish. Previous to their political differences they had been warm friends, and their terrible end has had an exceedingly depressing influence in the community where they lived."

A SINGULAR HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In Dublin, recently, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald granted a conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus directing Rev. S. G. Cotton, of Naas, to produce four children of a widow named Catharine Bennett. The statement of the mother was to the effect that she and her husband were both Roman Catholics, but it was agreed at the time of her husband's death that the children should be placed in Mr. Cotton's Orphanage at Curragh, County Kildare, to be brought up as Protestants. After the children had been some time in the orphanage, she visited them, and found them in a wretched condition. She took one of them to an hospital, and was told it was starved, but would recover with plenty of food and good air. Mr. Cotton blamed the matron, and appointed a new one. When the mother subsequently visited the children, she found them in the same neglected state, and she took possession of one of them. Mr. Cotton thereupon threatened to have her arrested under the pretense that she was endeavoring to steal its clothes. Thereupon she stripped off all the clothes except the under-garment and gave them to Mr. Cotton. She then obtained possession of the second child, and on going to demand the other two, Mr. Cotton, with his wife's assistance, forcibly took the first child out of her arms and kept it.

FUNERAL OF MISS POMEROY OF JERSEY CITY.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mary A. Pomeroy, the alleged victim of Rev. J. S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Jersey City Heights, took place in the residence of her uncle, Smith Miller, Esq., yesterday afternoon. Such a crowd has seldom been gathered in Jersey City upon a similar occasion. The house was crowded from attic to cellar, while numbers gathered in the yard and on the sidewalk. The body was encased in a handsome rosewood coffin, ornamented with flowers. The coffin stood in the parlor, through which the crowds from the street passed after the services had been concluded. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Tunison, Pastor of the Central Avenue M. E. Church. After the sermon the remains were viewed by those who had not previously been able to gain admittance, and then removed to the hearse, John S. Green, John Wandle, John Nutter, and Lowell S. Dimmick, acting as pall-bearers. The remains were buried in Speer's Cemetery, near Bergen Square. Before the services began about twenty ladies, personal friends of the family, gathered in one of the up-stairs rooms, and the little child of the dead girl was baptized. The baptismal name given it was Ellen Stuart Glendenning. The expression of feeling against Glendenning was very strong. He was severely denounced on all sides, and a call has been issued for a meeting to secure an expression of public sentiment.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Napier, Dr. Baillie, Thomas Johnstone, Miss J. L. Izard, J. Izard, J. W. Norris, Mr. Fairley, Thomas Allen and son, G. Bliss, John Swann, C. C. Davies, Mrs. C. C. Davies, child, and nurse, T. Yoshie, A. Thorndike, J. S. Morgan, and man servant, S. G. Ward, Mr. S. G. Ward, D. Bryce Gardyne, John Davenport, H. Maillard, Mrs. Gordon, infant, and nurse, Mr. West, Major Cocks, Mrs. S. N. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Pool and two sons, Mr. Williams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Williams, H. C. Davis and two children, Miss Lanxton, Miss Hague, N. Brown, W. P. Ward, J. H. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer, W. H. A. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rathbone, G. A. Brown, Master Nichols, M. Nord, B. M. G. Del Valle, Mrs. R. F. De Conill, Miss A. Conill, Miss C. Conill, Miss Numez, Master O. De Conill, L. Wallis, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser, Miss B. Rogers, Miss L. Rogers, E. L. Donnelly, Mr. Sharpsteen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Houghtaling, Miss Houghtaling, Mr. Houghtaling, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dunton, Miss Dunton, Miss Field, R. P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Foster, Robert Dean, Mr. Suydam, J. Burrell Curtis and wife, Hugh L. Ranken, W. Topping, John R. Wright, Wilton H. Hartman, W. H. Judah, S. W. Johnson, C. J. M. Gwinn, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Matthew, J. A. Bayard, Chas. Vedor, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cumming, Jas. Senior, George Sheriff, Miss Sheriff, F. D. Dudley, Geo. Simmons, Mr. Maxwell, W. Pator Agnew, A. G. Agnew, Mr. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Dudley, Miss Dudley, Miss M. Bellows, Miss Forbush, H. Dreier, W. H. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman S. Rogers and three children, Miss Rogers, Capt. E. L. Ford and wife, child and nurse, Mr. Robson and friend, E. S. Wheeler, Rev. W. E. B. Gunn, Miss Brown, Miss Forsbush, Miss Woolworth, Mr. Wise, Mrs. Caldwell and three children, Miss Shields, Miss Sullivan, B. Aznar, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Stewart, child, and maid, Gov. Jewell and Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. La Grange, W. K. Hyer, A. Watt, L. Terry, Geo. Warren, Miss Warren, Master Warren, R. F. McEwen, E. B. Carpenter and friend, Mr. Sullivan, Samuel B. Johnstone, Mrs. Harriet Shaw, F. C. Kiergaard, F. Vicajee, D. M. Sett, two Master Doughertys.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Hugo Mankiewiers, Salom Taubor and wife, S. Abram, Henry Bortfeld, Mrs. Regina Platt, Mrs. Henrietta Hassel, F. W. Backmann and son, Richard Ball, Henry Gut, Richard E. Grade, wife, and family, S. M. Vail and wife, Milton S. Vail, Miss Jenny S. Vail, Mrs. Frederick Thiet, Ernestine Wolff, Carl Schlitter and wife, Mrs. Hannchen Silberstein and two children, C. C. Zeuss, Bernhard Kaufmann, Carl Steurer, Mrs. Emilie Dressel, George Birckenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Valentinis, F. Buck and wife, H. Drescher Knabe, J. Heimbock, Aaron Rothols, Henry Asch, Mrs. August Casper, Ed. Thoreaberg, H. Luders, Mrs. Regine Schwars, Mrs. D. Petersen, Johann Dietz, P. Valenzuela, Jos. Koppel, wife, and two children, A. Georgi, wife, and two children.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—A. Ford, wife and son, Mrs. J. Guthrie, John Brown and lady, Dr. J. C. Reeve and lady, Miss Louie Harris, Miss Bessie Harris, Jas. Sutherland, T. G. Duncan, Ann Liston, Thos. Foster and lady, M. McAllister, Geo. M. Barry, Wm. Elliot, C. Doyle, lady, and five children, Miss T. Hanley, Mrs. Finlay, Miss Kate Finlay, Miss Margaret Finlay, Miss Mary Finlay, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baird, Mr. Duffy, Wm. C. Stone, Thos. A. and Oliver Stone, Roger Potter, W. Divin, J. C. Flatt and daughter, Mrs. J. Walker and Miss C. Walker, Mrs. McLennan, Arthur Barnes, Mrs. Munro, Mr. George, J. Meikle, Geo. C. S. Neemes, lady and son.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—D. Rhodes, Rev. W. C. Magner, Jasper Neath and lady, Miss Emma Neath, Master George Neath, Rev. F. L. Raymond, John Murray, David W. McLean, John Rankin, James Savage, Alexander F. Beck, Wm. Brodie, John Donaldson and lady, David Dias, James Parton, Hugh Martin, Miss A. H. Johnson, James G. Whitehouse, Rev. Horace Eaton, Mrs. A. R. Fletcher, Miss Ella A. Fletcher, J. Golden, Andrew Glass and lady, Miss Eliza M. Glass, Mr. Clemenger, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, H. B. Gates, Thos. Gabb, I. W. Mason.

In steam-ship Moro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. Laura Sietwagon, Felix R. Garcia, Felipe G. Petre, Nicasio Loye and wife, Jose Searge, Mrs. B. Caldron, Miss Alice P. Brown, Edward Carrett, Jas. S. Dodd, Andrew Russell, and two Chinese.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—W. L. Frossart, J. W. Borley, Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Wright, Miss Davison, Miss Greene, Miss Cree, Mr. Scott.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hall, J. T. Burrows and son, M. Dyer, G. R. De Rinzie, T. O'Brien, Wm. L. Lightbourn, Wm. Lightbourn, Alfred J. Jordan, T. R. Nelmes, Daniel G. Lane, Mrs. Hayward and child, Mr. Patty, O. Uchohiser, J. E. Talbot, D. Atken.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:16 | Sun sets....6:49 | Moon sets..11:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:28 | Gov. Island.2:17 | Hell Gate....3:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanor, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Oelrichs & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Prins Albert, (Ger.,) Hoepfner, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Schiller, (Ger.,) Gloisteine, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Limerick Lass, Kruger, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nord Cap, (Norw.,) Osuldsen, Harlingen, Holland, Tetens & Bockmann; Lief, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Norsk Flag, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Nuova Emelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Starace, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Achilles, (Ger.,) Rhetze, Danzig, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fortunato, (Ital.,) Bozzetto, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Francesco Dancoara, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmoth, Slocovich & Co.; Le Grazie, (Ital.,) Stagno, Waterford, Ire., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Liberty, Devereaux, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Hobbs, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Peerless, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, N. S., C. B. Swayne & Son; Lucy, (Br.,) Irving, St. John, N. B., Pomares & Cushman.

Schrs. Marguerita Antonio, (Span.,) Yglerias, Las Palmas, (Canary Islands;) James Slater, Hawkins, St. Mary's River via Port Royal, Slaght & Petty; Frank Walter, Saxton, Richmond, Slaght & Petty.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Aug. 7, and Larne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 42 03, lon. 63 56, passed steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow, for New-York. The State of Georgia brings 169 passengers.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg Aug. 6th, 7 P. M., with mdse. and 205 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Experienced severe westerly gales and high sea almost the entire passage.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreary, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde. Aug. 18, 259 miles S. of Sandy Hook, signalized brig Leonard Myers, from St. Pierre, for New-York.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow Aug. 5, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 76 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Wifsta Warf, (Swede,) before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, passed up in tow at 12:30 this P. M.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., and 6 passengers to Roche Bros. & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. winds; left in port schr. Lizzie Ives, for New-York in 2 ds.

Bark Norma, (Russ.,) before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City at 9:30 this A. M.

Bark J. J. Strossmeyer, (Aust.,) Tarrabochia, Bristol 48 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Black Eagle, (of Beverly,) Phillips, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with ice to Gomez & Co.

Bark Breidablik, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Dunkirk 53 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark St. Agneillo, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Limerick 55 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Hafkin, Charleston 7 ds., with railway ties to J. E. Lasher—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Hattie, Shall, Virginia, for Rondout.

Schr. Jerome Spear, Herrick, Tuspan 35 ds., with cedar, fustic, &c., to Latasa & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Odd-fellow, Jarrett, Maryland.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Note, Virginia.

Schr. John Curtis, Dennis, Chincoteaque.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Cowley, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with laths to order—vessel to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Franklin, West Indianola 21 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beatie.

Schr. C. A. Ward, Cane, Virginia.

Brig Giosue, (Ital.,) Maresca, Leghorn 68 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; passed Gibraltar July 6.

Schr. H. H. Simons, Willet, Richmond, for Yonkers.

Schr. A. D. Cranmer, Igyard, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. William Allen, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore.

Schr. Ida B. Gibson, Lawson, Virginia.

Schr. G. E. Ridgeway, Towsend, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckei—vessel to master.

Schr. G. T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore.

Schr. J. C. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. C. H. Cowart, Covington, Virginia.

Schr. Flora Temple, Ford, Virginia.

Schr. G. P. Ehrman, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. M. C. Hart, (of Boston,) Merrill, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., with lumber to Kenny, Ross & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. G. Lenthall, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Paragon, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie Howard, Howard, Richmond, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Alleghonia, Arey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. H. Cabada, Swain, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Acora, Chamblin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parson, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Stowley, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Norwich.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Church, Pierce, Bristol.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Nickerson, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Julia Brown, Harris, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Ryan, Greenport.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Young Teazer, Slocum, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Floudon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Sloop Mary A. Herwood, Strong, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; W. S. W.; clear, hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; Maas, for Rotterdam; Canima, for Bermuda; City of Havana, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Richmond, &c.; bark Leif Eriks, for Havre; brig Virginia, for St. Pierre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; schrs. Maggie Harthan, from Kempt, N. S.; Harmon Curtis, from Windsor, N. S.; Lucy D. Hall, from Charleston; Addie McBird, from Rockport, Me.

Cld. steamers John S. Hopkins, for Boston; Vineland, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia. Bark Sperimento, for Dublin; brig Adeline Richardson, for Boston. Schrs. John S. Ingraham, for New-York; Wm. Buttman, for Bath; Laura E. Messer, for Boston; Julian Nelson, for New-Bedford; Annie E. Kranz, for Boston.

Sld. bark F. M. Hurlburt, for Boston; brig Alpha, for Halifax; schr. Peerless, for the West Indies.

The brig Cuba, from Havana, has been relieved from quarantine, and arrived at the city.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, Artis, Philadelphia, and Neptune, Berry, New-York; bark Eugene, Harrison, Buenos Ayres; brigs Wm. Robertson, Given, Trapani; Lizzie M. Merrill, Dochendoff, Pascagoula; Ambrose Light, Schwartz, do.; schrs. Sophia Kranz, Dyer, Baltimore; H. H. Seavey, Lee, Weehawken; Adelia Doane, Nickerson, Rondout; G. M. Partridge, Mills, New-York, and Silver Spray, Chadwick, New-York.

Also arr. steamers Flag, Foster, from Charleston; Wm. Laurence, Kent, from Baltimore; ship Anahuac, Matthews, from Calcutta; barks Clara, (Br.,) Crosby, from Rosario; Catalpa, Hardenbrook, from Surinam; E. H. Yarrington, Parker, from Barbados; brig Maria Wheeler, Groves, from Charleston; schrs. Lizzie Florence, Rathbone, from Pocorin River; Samuel Hart, Holbrook, from Baltimore; John Johnson, Magee, from Philadelphia; Kate Newman, Newman, from do.; Mary A. Hood, Steelman, from do.; Clarabel, Sturgis, from Port Johnson; Effort, Pendleton, from Rondout; Idaho, Jameson, from New-York; Lavolta, Means, from Hoboken; U. B. Wharton, Bush, from Albany.

Below, brigs John W. Hunt; D. A. Small, Charles Denis, and Lochinvar; schrs. Ida L., Twenty-one Friends, Sarah Wood, Kate, Luella, John Race, L. Blew, Three Sisters, Maggie Cain, F. A. Bailey, Wm. Wiles, Ceres, D. G. Terry, and Alex. Harding, all bound in.

Cld. bark Fenwick, (Br.,) Capt. Foye, for England via Charleston, S. C.; schrs. Index, Capt. Garrison, for Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. brig Diana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Arr. bark Luna Nuva, from Cienfuegos; brig Cupid, from Havana.

Sld. schr. My Rover, for New-York.

MOVILLE, Aug. 20.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—Arr., brigs Keystone and Helen M. Rowley, from New-York; schr. S. W. Smith, from Boston.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 20.—Passed up, bark Australia.

Went to sea, ship Australia and bark Caroline Casanova.

A steam-tug towed the ship Derby to sea at 8 A. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 20.—Passed down, schrs. Thomas R. Pillsbury, for Boston; Peacedale, for Newport; and Elwood Doran, for Washington, D. C., and steamer Florida, for Providence. Schrs. Isaac L. Clark, for Charleston; S. L. Slight, for Washington, D. C.; T. Tasker and Granite State, for Boston; Clara, for Danvers.

Passed up, British bark Harold, from Bremen. Coming up, two barks and a deep-laden barkentine; schr. Edith L. Steere, from Portland.

A light English bark is anchored below.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Galveston, from New-York.

Sld., steamer City of Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Cld. schrs. John D. Paige, for Salem; N. W. Magee, for Boston.

Arr. barks Australia, from Buenos Ayres; Albertine, from London, and Mary McKee, from Bath; schrs. N. W. Magee, from Boston; John D. Paige, from do.; D. Clarkson, from do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Pacific, from Panama.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 19.—Arr. brig George W. Chase, from East Harbor, T. I., (18 ds.,) of and for Portland; schrs. Lavolta, from Hoboken, for Boston; Sea Breeze, from Elizabethport, for do.; Geo. Savage, Hannibal, and Ann, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Fannie A. Bailey, from Philadelphia, for Portland; Walter C. Hall, from New-York, for do.; Abbie S. Emery, from do., for Lynn; Alfred Chase, from do., for Camden, Me.; Crown Prince, (Br.,) from do., for St. John, N. B.; Ceres, from Weehawken, for Dover; Laconia, from Rockland, for Norwich; Gentile, from do., for New-York; Chilion, from Elizabethport, for Boston; W. B. Darling, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Wm. H. Mitchell, from Perth Amboy, for Shulu; Exeter, from Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Hattie G. Dow, James Martin, and Palladium.

10 A. M.—Wind N. by N. E., light.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sld. for the United States, Gustav, Itaska, D. C. Chapman, Forest, Hittero, Souvenir.

Arr. from the United States Aug. 18, John Bunyan, Paul; Aug. 20, Birkby.

Also arr. Olbers, Monitor.

Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Quebec Aug. 4, and Halifax 11th, for Liverpool, [illegible] CARDIFF, Aug. 20.—[illegible] Williams, from New-York Aug. 4, arr. [illegible] ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Steam-ship Osland, Dodds, arr. to-day.

WHOLESALE

AUTUMN, 1874.

UPHOLSTERY.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are Opening a CHOICE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

Upholstery Goods,

NOVELTIES

IN

Fabrics and Designs,

SPECIALLY CONTROLLED by them, and selected with GREAT CARE to SUIT the PREVAILING TASTE.

FULL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of

All Silk Satin Damasks, } OUR OWN DESIGNS.

All Silk Satins,

Cotton Back Satins,

Braintree Satins.

Brocatelles,

Cotelines,

Silk Terrys } PLAIN AND FIGURED.

French and German Tapestries,

Silk-Faced Satteens,

All-Wool Satteens,

All-Wool Terrys } STANDARD MAKES AND REGULAR NUMBERS.

Plushes,

Moquettes,

Jacquards,

Plain and Satin-Faced Cretonnes,

English and German Damasks,

Turkey Cambrics.

A Choice Line of Embroidered

French Tapestry Table Covers,

French Tapestry Piano Covers,

Felt and Printed Covers,

In all sizes and lowest market prices.

CURTAINS.

Our Stock of Curtains in

Nottingham,

French Tamboured,

And Guipure,

In NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS, assortments never more COMPLETE and ATTRACTIVE.

Turkey and Madder Tablings } IN OUR CELEBRATED STANDARD MAKE, WIDTH AND QUALITY.

Turkey Cloths } IN ALL SIZES.

Turkey Doilies.

FULL and COMPLETE LINES of

King's Best Scotch Window Hollands.

A CAREFUL and THOROUGH EXAMINATION of the above lines of Goods will repay the purchaser.

THIRD FLOOR Accessible by ELEVATOR.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

THE

BEECHER-TILTON LETTERS,

EXACTLY REPRODUCED

IN

THE DAILY GRAPHIC

TO-DAY.

(OUT AT NOON.)

FAC-SIMILES

OF ALL THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING

MR. BEECHER'S APOLOGY.

The demand from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher to "quit the pulpit and leave Brooklyn."

Mrs. Tilton's recantation of her confession to her husband implicating Mr. Beecher, and her retraction of that recantation.

Mr. Beecher's letter to Mr. Moulton, in which he speaks of "the devices by which we saved ourselves."

The famous letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Henry C. Bowen.

The letter from Mr. Samuel Wilkeson to Mr. Moulton, asking him to get the apology and consign it to the flames in the room of "reconciliation."

The letter from Mr. H. B. Claflin to Mr. Beecher, relating the interview with Mrs. Woodhull.

Some of these documents have never been published, and the whole forms

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